

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

On Tuesday, July 26, the Spanish Government, through M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, made a formal proposal to the United States Government for ending the war and arranging terms of peace. This application places the President in a position which compels him to determine, if he has not already done so, for what ends the war is to be further prosecuted and what is the minimum limit of our demands upon Spain. Whether it will be best to make known to Spain at the present time what these demands are is to be determined by circumstances that may arise during the negotiations. Changes so rapidly occur in war that it is not wise to bind ourselves by any pledges expressed or implied as to what we will do in a given contingency. Our requirements of to-day are not what they were in the beginning, or what they may be later on.

We certainly cannot yield our demand for the freedom of Cuba with which the war began, nor should we enter into agreements which will limit our liberty of action in that island. Common sense consists in applying sound judgment to facts as they arise, and it is not possible to determine how we can best deal with a problem when all of its conditions are not yet known to us.

Nor can we be expected to consent that Porto Rico should continue in the hands of Spain. But we have not yet conquered that island nor have we proceeded far with the conquest of Cuba, so far as reducing it to actual possession is concerned. We have made it plain, however, that further control of the island by Spain is impossible without our consent. With her fleets destroyed and an efficient blockade established around Havana, that city will be in the position of a limb cut off by a ligature from the rest of the body, and which must inevitably wither and decay.

As to the Philippine Islands the question of their return to Spain involves other considerations than those relating to our own colonial interests. We cannot, without a betrayal of trust, turn over to Spain the insurgents who have confided in our good faith and leave her to revenge upon them her quarrel, not only with her revolting colonists, but with the Yankees who have given them encouragement. Nor can we consent to leave the Philippines a derelict, as it were, upon the ocean to be taken possession of by any power that may have less fear than we of the assertion of imperial rights, and the assumption of colonial responsibilities.

It is very doubtful whether if we were to withdraw from Manila, Spain, weakened as she is, could re-establish her authority over colonies which have been in an almost chronic state of revolt. The real question is not whether we shall restore the Philippines to Spain, but whether we shall abandon them to Germany, or some other power less squeamish in the matter of foreign conquest than we, thus re-enacting the roles of the lion and the jackal when they hunted in company.

War creates new situations and brings up for solution questions that were not thought of in time of peace. It would be absurd to listen now to those who having opposed the war in the beginning are disposed to make themselves heard in determining the purposes for which it should be conducted. Had this class of reasoners been able to control Abraham Lincoln, as they so persistently sought to do at the time of our Civil War, we should still have the problem of African slavery to deal with, and instead of being united in a happy acceptance of the results of that war, and in the enjoyment of the conditions of enlarged prosperity that followed it, we should still be divided into contending and hostile factions, disputing to the death over a great industrial and moral problem which every other civilized Nation has settled forever.

It is not the fathers who should be called upon to settle our policy with reference to Spain and her possessions, but the sons. Not those who linger in a blind devotion to an undeveloped past, but those who look forward with hope and confidence to a more glorious future. Not the snarling pessimists, but those who are most representative of the hopeful and progressive spirit of the new and greater America.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

The editors of some of the most influential German journals are evidently using their field glasses wrong end first. Everything on this side of the water is either distorted or minimized. The Cologne "Gazette" is certain that nothing but a miracle saved Gen. Shafter from defeat. There was, according to this critic, "obvious looseness of discipline," "lack of tents," of "inadequate means of transport," and nothing but "invincible, absolute bravery saved their General from a serious reverse," and then with a gravity worthy the wisest owl in the Rhine forests, it adds: "The lesson to be drawn from the battle is that Militia as a system has proved a complete failure!"

Of course everybody who knows anything about it is aware that in the contest before Santiago "Militia as a system" was in no sense on trial. Excepting three Volunteer regiments all the troops that fought at El Caney and San Juan were men of the Regular Army. No doubt by all rules of war—especially German rules—our men ought to have been whipped, and the Cologne "Gazette" has a very serious grievance against them that they were not, especially when there was such obvious "looseness of discipline," "lack of tents," "inadequate means of transport," and all that. It was very inexcusable indeed for these thoughtless troops to just "pitch in" and whip the Spaniards anyway when all the established laws of war, the Cologne "Gazette" being judge, positively

forbade any such result. But badly as we manage matters over here and go on blundering into victory after victory, this little matter of "invincible, absolute bravery" may be worth the serious attention of some of our European critics.

INVESTIGATED THE SENECA.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg returned to Washington from New York, where he made an inspection of the hospital ship *Relief*, with most satisfactory results. He also visited the Seneca and examined into the allegations that have been made in the newspapers of the improper equipment of that ship for the homeward trip from Santiago, which resulted in much suffering of the passengers on board. The Surgeon General found that while there was some ground for the statement, the conditions had been exaggerated. The Seneca was overburdened with passengers. Among them were 42 soldiers from the hospital, who were not so badly wounded as to require their immediate transfer to the United States. Most of them were able to walk about the ship unaided. They were, however, ordered away from the hospital at Siboney because the officers in charge, anticipating another great battle, which would overtax their resources in the matter of space, desired to free the hospitals from every patient who could be sent away. In addition to this, a number of civilians who were not properly entitled to the privilege, were allowed passage, resulting in overcrowding. The physician in charge was found to be fairly competent, and much of the complaint on the score of insufficient medical attendants was ascribable to the unexpected illness of the other physician. There was some medicine aboard of the most necessary kind. It is understood that Gen. Sternberg's investigation has satisfied the Department and no further inquiry regarding it will be made.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg said: "Miss Jennings is a newspaper reporter in the guise of a nurse, and she has been selling her stuff to sensational papers. The two surgeons on board the Seneca were contract doctors. There are something like 250 of these in the service now. Our Medical Corps is not a quarter big enough for the needs of the Army. It is the same corps we had for 25,000 troops. We have two contract doctors to one Regular surgeon in the service now. They don't even have an examination, but come to us on the credentials they offered.

"I've had to make contracts for 250 for our hospitals, and nearly every military post has a contract doctor. Nearly all the regular ones are at the front."

"The contract doctors are not familiar with the method of doing things in the Army. Two of them were on the Seneca and did the best they knew how. Congress should give us a larger medical corps."

If our wounded soldiers have suffered extreme hardships for the want of proper medical attendance, the responsibility is upon Congress, which must bear the blame for our lack of military preparation in all departments. Not even yet has it been persuaded that its imperative duty is to provide a military establishment adequate for the defence of a great country as much subject to the chances of war as any other. The idea of established peace has never had any foundation except in the conceit of day dreamers, and it is less tenable now than ever. The theory that we can prepare for war by neglecting all preparation for war and depending upon the untrained enthusiasm of the people, is equally untenable, though events have thus far saved us from a demonstration of the fact. The Army that captured Santiago was an Army of Regular troops with a few Volunteers accompanying it. Trained and experienced soldiers were in command and the result was one of the most wonderful victories in history.

What has been accomplished on the sea has been by vessels commanded by officers of thorough professional training and large experience. The laudation of particular regiments, to which popular interest attaches, and the exploiting of individual acts of daring should not blind us to the essential fact that our war thus far has shown the value of professional training in the conduct of war.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT.

We publish this week the report of Adm. Sampson on the fight that destroyed Adm. Cervera's fleet, together with extracts from the reports of subordinate commanders. They give us the secret of American Naval success in this war. It is the combined capacity and subordination of the Captains that is perhaps the most prominent feature of our Navy. Both Adm. Dewey and Adm. Sampson have given proof of great ability, how great it is unnecessary to enlarge upon, but ability is to be predicted from the high rank of such men. Of course they are able; they would not be permitted to hold positions of chief command if they were not. On the other hand their personal ability would have but very halting expression if they were not seconded by men who combine perfect subordination with great capacity for fleet command. An Indian, who was following up a band of horse thieves in a night black as tar, and wet as a deluge, was asked how he could do it. "Oh," he said, "I go where I should go if I were stealing horses!" Our Captains do what they know a fleet commander would order.

This superiority in subordinate commands is probably the real secret of England's domination of the sea for so many centuries. The detailed history of naval engagements shows that her great commanders were aided by correspondingly efficient subordinates. We get this good quality by fair inheritance from her.

All the reports commend the conduct of the men and

their efficiency and gallant learning deserve all their superiors say of them. This is the result of training, and shows equal diligence on the part of officers and men. We often growl at Congress. Let us now gracefully place that body of hard heads in the line of the meritorious, for did they not give the Navy about \$1,000 a day for gun and squadron practice in time of peace?

THE SMALL CALIBER BULLETS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

We are sometimes told that the Mauser bullet jacket is of brass, and with intent to induce blood poisoning, but on the other hand, we learn that the wounds inflicted by the bullet of this rifle yield readily to treatment.

It is also stated, though incorrectly, that the jacket of the U. S. Navy magazine rifle bullet is of pure copper, and therefore an anti-humanitarian bullet of the first order.

The U. S. Army bullet cal. 30 (which some prefer to call the Krag-Jorgensen rifle bullet), carries over its lead core or filling a Swedish iron or steel jacket plated with nickel, to prevent rust. The nickel is rolled on in thin layers to the iron plate when at a welding heat. Cupro nickel alloys, such as German silver, are also employed for bullet jackets in foreign services, but alloys are always treacherous or uncertain, and defective jackets of such alloys would always discover themselves in the United States service where rifle practice is so general throughout, whereas in other services, defective ammunition might escape detection.

Now, it is well understood that for each and every reduction of caliber in order to preserve the proper relation between the area of cross section of the bullet and its weight, the length of bullet estimated in calibers must disproportionately increase, until, in the smallest calibers, the bullet may approximate six calibers length, as against two and a half for the United States service .45 caliber bullet. The radius of gyration is thereby materially reduced, for each reduction of calibers, and the angular velocity proportionately increased (through the agency of the rifle twist). The rifle twist of the .45 caliber, not exceeding one turn in twenty-two inches, will not cause the lead bullet, moderately alloyed with tin, to shear off its surface or "strip" on the lands of the rifling, whereas the sharper twist of the .30 caliber rifle, one turn in ten inches, requires the jacket casing to be of a metal more resisting than the lead and tin alloy.

To return to the main point, the brass jacket, it is thought that for such reasons as are here presented that brass jackets could not have been provided for the bullets of the modern Spanish Mauser rifles, although it is not doubted that other weapons of an inferior type and of earlier origin may have been provided with ammunition of this kind. The brass jacket has long since been discarded, since this alloy breaks up in the bore of the rifle and not only destroys the accuracy of the bullet so impaired, but renders the rifle dangerous for succeeding shots, it being an intolerable condition that any foreign material (more particularly metals), should be lodged in the bore of the rifle.

Copper for the jacket is not so brittle, but since it is more fusible, when coated with nickel to reduce its blood poisoning effects, the nickel coating crumbles into powder, fills the rifle grooves and destroys all accuracy of fire. The deductions to be drawn from what precedes are perfectly apparent, and convince us that we must search for other causes than the metal jackets, where the wounds inflicted by modern small arm bullets are found to be of a cruel nature. It is well understood that there is a zone wherein the bullets of modern rifles travel with high velocity, say within 300 to 500 feet of the firer, and that within this zone, the effect of bullet impact on flesh is not unlike that which might result from an actual explosion of the bullet itself. In fact, instances are cited where bullets fired into wet sand incased in a sealed can or box, or into liquid hermetically confined, resulted in the bursting out of the can, as if there had been an explosion therein, whereas when dry sand was used no such explosive effect was manifest. This was at one time attributed to an action akin to that of hydraulic force, but, reckoning the volume of a closed vessel containing a liquid as increased only by that of the projectile, it was seen that the increment of volume or surface pressure of the liquid was insufficient to account for the force developed. Considering, on the other hand, the velocity of the bullet, together with the readiness of fleshy matter or its particles, in the path of the bullet, to take up and impart motion to other and adjacent particles, it is understood that comes of dispersion must develop within the human frame under such conditions, and that the effect should be, as it is, in all respects akin to that which might result from an explosion of the bullet itself.

In considering the subject of bullet jacket material, and probable influences which were operative in the determination of that material, we cannot ignore the fact that ricochet shots and penetration of gravel before impact of the human frame may so strip the jacket of any metal from its filling or lead core as to inflict a cruel wound, and that likewise the bone resistance in the body struck may equally strip the jacket, but, withal, the punishment inflicted does not equal that of the larger caliber lead bullets when they mushroom. In fact, from what we have gathered so far from the Santiago conflicts, our prejudice is in favor of a $\frac{1}{2}$ adversary's holding on to his Mauser rifle with his 177 grain bullet, or, better still, exchanging it for the U. S. Navy 135 grain or 112 grain capsule. We still think the 500 grain lead bullet an ugly customer and only reluctantly admit that necessity compels us to drop as low as 220 grains for a service small arm bullet. It will be extremely interesting to hear from the many wounded officers and to have their choice in this matter. Would they have preferred to be hit harder and perhaps not quite so often or otherwise?

The Mauser rifle instead of being the barbarous weapon it was first described, seems to have proved itself one of the most merciful of all the arms in use. Wounds from it, especially under modern methods of treatment,

heal with wonderful rapidity, some authorities even claiming for it a specific antiseptic power. Dr. Kimball, chief surgeon at the Governors Island Hospital, said recently that many of the men in the hospital had been hit in places where, had the bullet been from a Springfield rifle, the wound must have been fatal. Dr. Kimball says that if the Mauser people want a recommendation for their rifle he can give them one which will be quite satisfactory.

Major L. A. La Garde, Surgeon U. S. Army, in charge of the hospital at Siboney, Cuba, has, it is stated, made an experiment with the bullets used on both sides in the fights that have taken place between the Spanish and American troops around Santiago, with this result: The bullet of the Mauser rifle of the pattern of 1895 penetrated 32½ inches of yellow pitch pine; the Mauser of 1896, 32¾ inches, and that of 1897 35.125 inches. The Krag-Jorgensen of 1898 penetrated 26.125 inches and the Springfield rifle could only send a bullet six inches through the same wood. This explains some of the terrible effects of the Spanish bullets.

DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ADMR. SAMPSON, COMM. SCHLEY AND CAPTS. EVANS AND CLARK.

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 15.

The Secretary of the Navy:

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1898:

2. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 a. m., the head of the column and appearing around Cay Smith at 9:31 and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

3. The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started from Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff and go to the front and consult Gen. Shafter. A discussion of the situation, and a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison of Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with Gen. Shafter, who had been suffering with heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel. The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semi-circle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana, about a mile and a half from shore; the Oregon, the New York's place between these two; the Iowa, Texas and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of day-blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal. Her station was between the Iowa and Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward. The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship and remained with her during the chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya. I inclose a diagram showing approximately the positions of the vessels as described above.

4. The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots, and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa (flagship), Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that, from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor, an interval of only about 12 minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after her the Furor. The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

5. The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters were sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal, "Close in toward harbor entrances and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making 16½ knots, and was rapidly closing in on the Cristobal Colon. She was not, at any time, within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the individual fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

6. The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead. The Oregon, steaming at amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and the Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya had been beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading station. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our column and remained there during the battle and chase.

7. The skilful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it and merits the commendation of the Navy Department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected

auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid firing guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluto and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed and was able to close at short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within 20 minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago Harbor the careers of the Furor and the Pluto were ended, and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluto sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Texas, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

8. The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties, and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed; but they suffered heavily in passing, and the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first 15 minutes of the engagement. It was afterward learned that the Maria Teresa's rudder had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Maria Teresa about 10:15 a. m. at Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago Harbor entrance, and the Oquendo about 10:30 a. m., at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

9. The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire and, at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Ascarraderos, 15 miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Ascarraderos the Iowa was signaled to "Resume blockading station." The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hest, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

10. There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her spurt was finished and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:50 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got her range—the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her—and at 1:20 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Tarquino, 48 miles from Santiago. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing, and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously, I am sure, after her surrender, and, despite all efforts, she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat she was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach—the New York's stem being placed against her for this purpose, the ship being handled by Capt. Chadwick with admirable judgment—and sank in shoal water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water and would have been to a certainty a total loss.

11. I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal Colon.

12. It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance, and that a narrow one, and the deep water extending close up to the shore line presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port—June 1—the moon was at its full and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected; but with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights there was opportunity for the enemy to escape or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels. It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel on June 8, did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows: To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro, dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere, they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel and held it steadily there. This lightened up the entire breadth of the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did. Stationed close to the entrance of

the port were three picket launches, and at a little distance further out three small picket vessels—usually converted yachts—and, when they were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing would get out of the harbor undetected. After the arrival of the Army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish Admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels, and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish vessel should appear. The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning. I inclose, for the information of the Department, copies of orders and memorandums issued from time to time relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade. When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise.

The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it, the Commodore in command of the Second Division, the Captains of ships, their officers and men.

The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase, and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon, would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon. From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result never was in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance gave her an average speed, from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she was run on shore at Rio Tarquino, of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of 15 minutes, or four miles in the chase.

14. Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but very slight injury was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and by observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume, and soon almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced, and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

15. The reports of Commr. W. S. Schley and the commanding officers are inclosed.

16. A board appointed by me a few days ago, has made a critical examination of the stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved, and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron.

Accompanying this report is an order dated June 2, 1898, prescribing the order of battle and organizing the fleet as follows:

First Squadron—Under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief: New York, Iowa, Oregon, New Orleans, Mayflower, Porter.

Second Squadron—Commo. Schley: Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, Vixen.

In a memorandum No. 13, dated June 7 the Admiral said:

I again call attention to the absolute necessity of a close blockade of this port, especially at night and in bad weather. In the daytime, if clear, the distance shall not be greater than six miles. At night or in thick weather not more than four miles. The end to be attained justifies the risk of torpedo attack, and that risk must be taken. The escape of the Spanish vessels at this juncture would be a serious blow to our prestige, and a very serious end of the war.

Other memoranda direct as to the use of searchlights, providing that the vessels should take turns of two hours each, i. e., from dark to 8 p. m., and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., etc., in keeping one searchlight directly on the harbor entrance, and another on the coast line, swinging it toward the Morro, but avoiding the illumination of the flanking videttes on the inside line.

In the memorandum of June 8, the Admiral said:

Attention is called to bad and careless handling of searchlights. Last night some of the lights were kept high in the air and were again swept rapidly from side to side. Under such circumstances a searchlight is worse than useless. The beams must be directed to the horizon, and must be moved very steadily and slowly. Not less than three minutes should be employed in sweeping through an arc of 90 degrees. The best way to discover a torpedo boat is by its smoke, and even this will not be seen unless the light is very well handled.

REPORT OF COMMO. WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

Commo. Schley, commanding the second squadron, in his report, after describing the appearance and pursuit of the enemy's vessels, as reported by Adm. Sampson, says:

"I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the most westward blockading position with the Vixen, and being more directly in the route taken by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for

some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery at a range of 1,500 yards from the ships and about 3,000 yards from the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadron closing in rapidly soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range. I have never before witnessed such deadly and fatally accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and I deem it a high privilege to command to you for such action as you may deem proper the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision, and the skilful handling of the respective vessels of Capt. Philip, Capt. Evans, Capt. Clark, and especially of my chief of staff, Capt. Cook, who was directly under my personal observation, and whose coolness, promptness, and courage were of the highest order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.

"Lieut. Sharp, commanding the Vixen, acted with conspicuous courage; although unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with his light guns, nevertheless was close in to the battle line under heavy fire, and many of the enemy's shot passed beyond his vessel.

"I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my Flag Lieutenant, James H. Searns, and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr., aide, who were constantly at my side during the engagement, and who exposed themselves fearlessly in discharging their duties; and also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., who commanded and directed the fighting of the fourth division with splendid effect.

"I would commend the highly meritorious conduct and courage in the engagement of Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, the executive officer, whose presence everywhere over the ship during its continuance did much to secure the good result of this ship's part in the victory.

"The navigator, Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, and the division officers, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, Lieut. W. R. Rush, Lieut. Edward Simpson, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, Ensign Charles Webster, and the junior divisional officers were most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty, contributing to the accurate firing of this ship in her part of the great victory of your forces.

The officers of the Medical, Pay and Engineer and Marine corps responded to every demand of the occasion, and were fearless in exposing themselves. The warrant officers, Boatswain William L. Hill, Carpenter G. H. Warford and Gunner F. T. Applegate, were everywhere exposed in watching for damage, reports of which were promptly conveyed to me.

"I have never in my life served with a braver, better or worthier crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9:35 until 1:15 p. m., much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern and over the ship.

"The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the Admiral and some thirteen to fifteen hundred prisoners with the loss of several hundred killed, estimated by Adm. Cervera at 600 men.

"The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman, killed; J. Burns, fireman, first class, severely wounded. The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about 25 times and she bears in all 41 scars as the result of her participation in the great victory of your force on July 3, 1898. The speed-cone halliards were shot away and nearly all the signal halliards. The ensign at the main was so shattered that in hauling it down at the close of the action it fell in pieces.

"I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.

"I am glad to say that the injury supposed to be below the water line was due to a water valve being opened from some unknown cause and flooding the compartment. The injury to the belt is found to be only slight and the leak small.

"I beg to inclose a list of the officers and crew who participated in the combat of July 3, 1898.

"I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon. Her speed was wonderful and her accurate fire splendidly destructive."

REPORT OF CAPTAIN EVANS.

Capt. Evans of the U. S. S. Iowa, says:

"The position of this vessel at the time of sighting the squadron was the usual blockading station off the entrance of the harbor; Morro Castle bearing about north and distant about three to four miles. The steam at this time in the boilers was sufficient for a speed of five knots.

"Immediately upon sighting the leading vessel fires were spread, and the Iowa headed toward the leading Spanish ship. About 9:40 the first shot was fired from this ship, at distance of about 6,000 yards.

"The course of this vessel was so laid that the range speedily diminished. A number of shots were fired at ranges varying between 6,000 and 4,000 yards. The range was rapidly reduced to 2,500 yards, and subsequently to 2,000 and to 1,200 yards.

"When it was certain that the Maria Teresa would pass ahead of us, the helm was put to starboard and the starboard broadside delivered at a range of 2,500 yards. The helm was then put to port and the ship headed across the bow of the second ship, and as she drew ahead the helm was again put to starboard, and she received in turn the full weight of our starboard broadside at a range of about 1,800 yards. The Iowa was again headed off with port helm for the third ship, and as she approached the helm was put to starboard until our course was approximately that of the Spanish ship. In this position, at a range of 1,400 yards, the fire of the entire battery, including rapid-fire guns, was poured into the enemy's ship.

"About 10 o'clock the enemy's torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were observed to have left the harbor and to be following the Spanish squadron. At the time that they were observed, and, in fact, most of the time that they were under fire, they were at a distance varying from 4,500 to 4,000 yards. As soon as they were discovered the secondary battery of this ship was turned upon them, while the main battery continued to engage the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa.

"The fire of the main battery of this ship when the range was below 2,500 yards was most effective and destructive.

"We received on board this vessel from the Vizcaya Capt. Eulate, the commanding officer, and 23 officers, together with about 248 petty officers and men, of whom 32 were wounded. There were also received on board five dead bodies, which were immediately buried with the honors due to their grade.

"The battery behaved well in all respects, the dashpot of the forward 12-inch gun, damaged in the engagement of the 2d, having been replaced the same day by

one of the old dashpots, which gave no trouble during this engagement.

"The following is an approximate statement of the ammunition expended during the engagement. A more exact statement cannot be given at this time:

31 12-inch semi-A. P. shell, with full charges.
35 8-inch common shell, with full charges.
251 4-inch cartridges, common shell.
1,056 6-pounder cartridges, common shell.

100 1-pounder cartridges, common shell.

"This ship was struck in the hull, on the starboard side, during the early part of the engagement by two projectiles of about 6-inch caliber, one striking the hull two to three feet above the actual water line and almost directly on the line of the berth deck, piercing the ship's side between frames 9 and 10, and the other piercing the side and the coffer-dam between frames 18 and 19.

"The first projectile did not pass beyond the inner bulkhead of the coffer-dam A 41-43. The hole made by it was large and ragged, being about 16 inches in a longitudinal direction, and about seven inches in a vertical direction. It struck with a slight inclination aft, and perforated the coffer-dam partition bulkhead (A 41-43, 45-47.) It did not explode, and remained in the coffer-dam.

"The second projectile pierced the side of the ship and the coffer-dam A 105, the upper edge of the hole being immediately below the top of the coffer-dam, on the berth deck, in compartment A 104. The projectile broke off the hatch plate and coaming of the watertank compartment, exploded and perforated the walls of the chain locker. The explosion created a small fire, which was promptly extinguished. The hole in the side made by this projectile was about five feet above the water line, and about two to three feet above the berth deck. One fragment of this shell struck a link of the sheet-chain, wound around the 6-pounder ammunition hoist, cutting the link in two. Another perforated the coffer-dam on the port side and slightly dished the outside plating.

"These two wounds, fortunately, were not of serious importance. Two or three other projectiles of small caliber struck about the upper bridge and smokestacks, inflicting trifling damage, and four other small projectiles struck the hammock nettings and the side aft.

"There are no casualties among the ship's company to report. No officer nor man was injured during the engagement.

"Naval Cadets Frank Taylor Evans and John E. Lewis and five men belonging to the Massachusetts were on board the Iowa when the enemy's ships came out. They were stationed at different points and rendered efficient service.

"The officers and men of this ship behaved admirably. No set of men could have done more gallant service. I take pleasure in stating to you, sir, that the coolness and judgment of the executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, deserves, and will, I hope, receive a proper reward at the hands of the Government. The test of the executive officer's work is the conduct of ship and crew in battle; in this case it was simply superb.

"The coolness of the navigator, Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, and of Lieut. F. K. Hill, in charge of the rapid-fire guns on the upper deck, are worthy of the greatest commendation. Other officers of the ship did not come under my personal observation, but the result of the action shows how well they did their duty.

"I cannot express my admiration for my magnificent crew. So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen; but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

"In conclusion, sir, allow me to congratulate you on the complete victory achieved by your fleet."

CAPTAIN CLARK'S REPORT.

U. S. S. Oregon First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to report that at 9:30 a. m. yesterday the Spanish fleet was discovered standing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship, but when our line was fairly engaged, and the Iowa had made a swift advance as if to ram or close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The ship was only struck three times, and at least two of them were by fragments of shells. We had no casualties.

As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your order: "If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore." We soon passed all of our ships except the Brooklyn, bearing the broad pennant of Commr. Schley. At first we only used our main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following their ships we used our rapid-fire guns as well as the 6-inch upon them with telling effect.

As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, pushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam she, too, was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to 16 knots, and our fire, added to that of the Brooklyn, soon sent another, the Vizcaya, to the shore, in flames. Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape, but when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed she began to edge in toward the coast and her capture or destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag came down and the Brooklyn signalled "Cease firing," following with "Congratulations for the grand victory! Thanks for your splendid assistance!"

The Brooklyn sent a boat to her, and when the Admiral came up with the New York, Texas and Vixen, she was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from this ship under Lieut. Comdr. Cogswell, the executive officer, but before 11 p. m. the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and just as the crew left she went over on her side.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had pushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels if they could be overtaken and would engage, their enthusiasm was intense.

As these vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her, and consequently I am persuaded that, but for the way the officers and men of the Oregon steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped. Therefore I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man indi-

vidually, I am going to append a list of the officers, with their stations that they occupied, hoping that they may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered:

J. K. Cogswell, Lieut. Comdr.; had general charge of the batteries.

R. F. Nicholson, Lieut.; handled the ship, placing her as I directed.

J. H. Allen, Lieut.; in charge of ammunition supply.

A. A. Ackerman, Lieut.; in charge of after 13-inch turret.

E. W. Eberle, Lieut., jr. gr.; in charge of forward 13-inch turret.

C. M. Stone, Lieut., jr. gr.; in charge of 6-inch battery.

L. A. Bostwick, Ensign; aloft giving ranges till we closed, then in charge of torpedoes.

C. L. Hussey, Ensign; in charge of 10.6-pounder, H. R. F. guns.

R. Z. Johnston, Ensign; in charge of signals and aid to Captain.

R. Dickins, Captain U. S. M. C.; in charge of marines and 4.6-pounder H. R. F.

A. R. Davis, 2d Lieut. U. S. M. C.; in charge of 4.6-pounder H. R. F. and 2.1-pounder.

H. E. Yarnell, Naval Cadet; in charge port after 8-inch turret.

L. M. Overstreet, Naval Cadet; in charge of starboard forward 8-inch turret.

C. R. Miller, Naval Cadet; in charge of port forward 8-inch turret.

S. G. Magill, Naval Cadet; in charge of 6-inch gun.

C. S. Kempff, Naval Cadet; in charge of starboard 8-inch turret aft.

P. B. Dungan, Naval Cadet; in forward 13-inch turret.

E. J. Sadler, Naval Cadet; in forward chain of supplies.

E. C. Kalbfus, Naval Cadet; in after 13-inch turret.

H. L. Brinser, Naval Cadet; in after chain of supplies.

C. B. Hatch, Naval Cadet; at secondary battery.

C. Shackford, Naval Cadet; in torpedo division.

R. W. Milligan, Chief Engr.; in charge of machinery.

C. N. Offley, Passed Asst. Engr.; in starboard engine room.

J. M. Reeves, Asst. Engr.; in port engine room.

F. Lyon, Asst. Engr.; in charge of fire rooms.

H. N. Jenson, Naval Cadet; in after hydraulic pump room.

W. D. Leahy, Naval Cadet; in forward hydraulic pump room.

F. C. Dunlap (acting), Asst. Engr.; in starboard engine room.

P. A. Lovering, Surg.; in charge of hospital.

W. B. Grove, Asst. Surg.; transportation of wounded.

S. R. Colhoun, Paymr.; with surgeon, aid to wounded.

J. P. McIntyre, Chaplain; with surgeon, aid to wounded.

J. A. Murphy, Pay Clerk; aid to wounded in 6-inch compartment.

John Costello, Boatswain; in central station.

A. S. Williams, Gunner; in powder division.

M. F. Roberts, Carpenter; in powder division.

Very respectfully,

C. E. CLARK,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

REPORTS OF CAPTAINS CHADWICK, TAYLOR AND PHILIP.

In his report Capt. French E. Chadwick, commanding the New York, states that no reply was made to the fire of the Spanish batteries, attention being solely directed to the Spanish ships. A shell from the west battery fell within 200 yards of the ship when we were over four miles to the westward and they had thought themselves entirely out of range.

Capt. Chadwick describes his visit to the Colon after she ran ashore. He says: "By the time we arrived a boat was alongside her from the Brooklyn, and Capt. Cook, the boarding officer, came alongside this ship and reported. This ship then sent a boat to take possession, the commanding officer going in the boat. I was received by the Commodore of the squadron, the Captain, Capt. de Navio Don Emilio Moreau, and Capt. de Navio of the first class Don José de Paredes y Chacon (which latter had been Civil Governor of Santiago and had only just been attached to the squadron). I arranged for the transfer of the crew and officers, a division to each ship present, and the engineer force to be left aboard. While aboard, however, the Resolute arrived, and it was arranged to transfer the whole number to her."

An effort was made to save the ship, but without avail, the sea valves having been treacherously opened and so broken that they could not be closed. In conclusion, Capt. Chadwick says:

"Though the ship was not able to come to action with any of the larger ships on account of her distance to the eastward, every nerve was strained to do so, and all was done that could be done; our speed had rapidly increased so that we were going sixteen knots at the end. We were immediately astern, while all others were considerably to seaward. We were thus in a position to prevent a possible doubling to the rear and escape to the southeast. The officers and crew, as they always have done, acted in the most enthusiastic and commendable manner. They have worked into a complete system that the ship is practically instantaneously ready for action, and while (all) are deserving of commendation and credit, I think it no derogation from the deserts of others to particularly name Lieut. Comdr. Potter, to whom, as Executive Officer, so much of the ship's efficiency is due, and Chief Engr. MacConnell, who has kept the machinery in the admirable order which has enabled us at all times to develop the ship's full speed."

Capt. H. C. Taylor, commanding the U. S. S. Indiana, says: "The destroyers were sunk through the agency of our guns and those of the Gloucester, which vessel had come up and engaged them close aboard. The initial fire of the last two ships was directed at this vessel, and, although falling very close, only striking the ship twice, without any injury to ship or crew. Our ranges were obtained by stadiometer angles on Morro as the ships emerged, and then by angles on the tops of the rear ships. The ranges were from 4,500 to 3,000 yards, observed from the top. From the bridge I could see that our shooting was excellent and showed its effect. One of our 13-inch shells was seen to enter the Marie Teresa under the quarterdeck and explode, and that ship was observed on fire very shortly afterward. About 10:15 a. m. observed the Marie Teresa and Oquendo on fire and heading for the beach, the fire from their guns having ceased. We then devoted our special attention to prevent the escape of the destroyers, which appeared more than a match for the Gloucester, she being the only small vessel near to engage them. They were soon seen to blow up, apparently struck by our 6-inch and 8-inch guns. We now fired our large guns at the Vizcaya, which was at long range. * * *

"The flagship New York, steaming full speed to the westward as soon as the Vizcaya surrendered, signaled us: 'Go back and guard entrance to harbor.' At noon turned and stood to the eastward for our station in obedience to the above signal.

"During this action we used no armor-piercing shell, except the smokeless powder 6-pounders, and the good effect of the common shell is shown by the fires on the enemy's ships and the short time taken to disable them without piercing their armor, and with almost no injury to our ships. * * * The guns and mounts worked well, only two failures of electric primers noted. * * * The conduct of the officers and crew was in every respect commendable; coolness and good discipline prevailed, coupled with a marked enthusiasm. This desirable condition of affairs is largely due to the efforts of the officers, and I desire to commend to the Commander-in-Chief the Executive Officer, Lieut. Comdr. John A. Rodgers, and all the officers of the ship for the part taken by the Indiana in bringing about this great victory and the complete destruction of the enemy's squadron."

Capt. J. W. Philip, commanding the U. S. S. Texas, reports that his vessel was at the time enemy's ships appeared 5,100 yards from the Morro, the fort bearing north by east by one-half east. Capt. Philip says:

"The ship, as per order, was heading in toward the entrance, went ahead full speed, putting helm hard a-starboard and ordering forced draught on all boilers, the officer of the deck, Lieut. M. L. Bristol, having given the general alarm and beat to quarters for action at the same time. As the leader, bearing the Admiral's flag, appeared in the entrance, she opened fire, which was at 9:40, returned by the Texas at range of 4,200 yards, while closing in. The ship leading was of the Vincaya class and the flagship. * * * While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship. I have the pleasure of stating that the entire battery of the Texas is in a most excellent condition and ready for any service required by the Commander-in-Chief, especially calling attention to the efficiency of two turreted guns, due to the alterations recently made by Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, of this ship. The bearing and performance of duty of all officers met with my entire approval."

REPORT OF LIEUT. COMDR. WAINWRIGHT.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, commanding the U. S. S. Gloucester, says:

I have the honor to report that at the battle of Santiago on July 3 the officers and crew of the Gloucester were uninjured and the vessel was not injured in hull or machinery, the battery only requiring some slight overhauling. It is now in excellent condition.

I inclose herewith a copy of the report of the Executive Officer, made in compliance with par. 525, page 110, Naval Regulations, which report I believe to be correct in all particulars. I also inclose copies of the reports of the several officers, which may prove valuable for future reference.

It was the plain duty of the Gloucester to look after the destroyers, and she was held back, gaining steam until they appeared at the entrance. The Indians poured in a hot fire from all her secondary battery upon the destroyers; but Capt. Taylor's signal "Gunboats close-in" gave security that we would not be fired upon by our own ships. Until the leading destroyer was injured our course was converging, necessarily; but as soon as she slackened her speed, we headed directly for both vessels, firing both port and starboard batteries as the occasion offered.

All the officers and nearly all the men deserve my highest praise during the action. The escape of the Gloucester was due mainly to the accuracy and rapidity of the fire. The efficiency of this fire, as well as that of the ship generally, was largely due to the intelligent and unremitting efforts of the Executive Officer, Lieut. Harry P. Huse. The result is more to his credit when it is remembered that a large proportion of the officers and men were untrained when the Gloucester was commissioned. Throughout the action he was on the bridge and carried out my orders with great coolness. That we were able to close in with the destroyers—and until we did so they were not seriously injured—was largely due to the skill and constant attention of P. A. Engr. Geo. W. McElroy. The blowers were put on and the speed increased to seventeen knots without causing a tube to leak or a brass to heat. Lieut. Thomas C. Wood, Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., and Ensign John T. Edson not only controlled the fire of the guns in their divisions and prevented waste of ammunition, but they also did some excellent shooting themselves. Acting Asst. Surg. J. F. Bransford took charge of one of the guns and fired it himself occasionally. Acting Asst. Paymr. Alexander Brown had charge of the two Colt guns, firing one himself, and they did excellent work. Asst. Engr. A. M. Procter carried my orders from the bridge and occasionally fired a gun when I found it was not being served quite satisfactorily. All were cool and active at a time when they could have had but little hope of escaping uninjured.

Lieuts. Wood and Norman, Ensign Edson and Asst. Engr. Procter were in charge of the boats engaged in saving life. They all risked their lives repeatedly in boarding and remaining near the two destroyers and the two armored cruisers when their guns were being discharged by the heat and their magazines and boilers were exploding. They also showed great skill in landing and taking off the prisoners through the surf.

Of the men mentioned in the several reports I would call special attention to John Bond, Chief Boatswain's Mate. He would have been recommended to the Department for promotion prior to his gallant conduct during the action of July 3. I would also recommend to your attention Robert P. Jennings, chief machinist, mentioned in the report of Mr. McElroy. I believe it would have a good effect to recognize the skill of the men and the danger incurred by the engineer's force. I would also recommend that the acting appointments of those men mentioned by the officers in their reports be made permanent.

The wounded and exhausted prisoners were well and skillfully tended by Asst. Surg. Bransford, assisted by Ensign Edson, who is also a surgeon.

The Admiral, his officers and men were treated with all consideration and care possible. They were fed and clothed as far as our limited means would permit. Very respectfully,

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., commanding.

Experiments were made in Germany to determine the best color for uniforms. A squad of ten men, two dressed in light grey, two in dark grey, two in scarlet, two in blue, and two in green, were lately ordered to march across an open country. Their movements were closely watched. The first men to disappear from sight were those in light grey, immediately afterward the scarlet, then the dark grey, and finally the blue and the green. Experiments with twenty men, all good shots, showed that scarlet was far the most difficult color to hit. For every miss at the other colors there were three in favor of scarlet.

The trial of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII., which took place off Cadiz July 16, is reported to have been unsatisfactory. Although her speed is officially given as twenty knots, she could only develop eleven.

COMPLIMENTS TO ADJT. GEN. CORBIN.

Although the bill for the promotion of Adj't. Gen. Corbin to the rank of Major General failed in Congress, it nevertheless brought out some very complimentary opinions from Senators which must have been the next best thing to actual promotion. Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, said of Gen. Corbin: "He has had more to do with the organization of the Army of the United States than any other man save the President and the Secretary of War. Indeed, sir, he has had more actual contact and more practical work with it than either of those two officials. Then, in his conduct, while holding the high and responsible position he has, and coming in contact in organizing the Army with those who compose it as well as those who, in civil capacity, represent the Government, he has been able to command alike the confidence and respect of all. For that reason the eyes of the public are upon him as the man who has thus far organized the forces we now have in the field, and will organize under the Secretary of War those who are yet to be called out, and that is another reason why he should be recognized by advancing his rank. For these reasons, if for none other, we should pass this bill. Besides, Mr. President, those who have come in contact with Gen. Corbin and know him are prepared to say truthfully that he is a man of intellect, of fine military culture and bearing, with marked executive ability; that he has a cool, level, practical head on his shoulders; that he has an even, pleasant temper; that he possesses patience and philosophy, which he has been exercising to a marvelous degree in the organization of the Army in the last few months and of which many of us in this Senate are cognizant." Mr. Sewell entirely concurred in this, and said: "Mr. President, I am very glad of what the distinguished Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Bate) has said on this occasion."

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said: "I do not suppose that of the Major Generals in the United States Army to-day, whether in the field, or in the camp, or wherever they may be, there are any four, or six, or eight who have upon their shoulders the tremendous responsibilities and burdens which rest upon the Adjutant General of the Army. His place is one in other armies recognized as of the very highest. In the great powers of Europe the Adjutants General of the armies hold the rank sometimes of Major General, sometimes of Lieutenant General and in some cases of full field Marshal, and I do not think there was a case in the Napoleonic wars where Napoleon did not have a full Marshal of France as his acting and active Adjutant General. So it seems to me that this is nothing more than a fitting recognition of a gallant soldier with a great record who is to-day bent under work that would overwhelm any one except of the strongest mental and physical cast."

As to the origin of the bill Mr. Sewell declared "it was introduced by the Senator from New Jersey of his own volition, recognizing the character and standing of Gen. Corbin, who never said a word to him about it."

Mr. Bacon recalled the fact that the Adjutant General was a full General and the ranking officer of the Confederate Army.

A number of other Senators joined in this deserved and spontaneous tribute, and altogether the testimony to the value of Gen. Corbin's services could hardly have been more satisfactory or complete.

FROM THE INDIANA.

A seaman from the U. S. S. Indiana, off Santiago, July 10, writing to the "Army and Navy Journal," says:

"Well, I suppose ere this you have heard all about our great fight. It was surely a glorious victory for the U. S. Navy. The Indiana is all right and Capt. Taylor is a No. 1 commander. If they would only give the crew a little more time to themselves life would be more worth living, but as it is now, it is drill and work all day long, and it has been watch all night long. They will holystone the deck, and then right after everything is spotlessly white they will coal ship, and this is frequently how extra work is found for us.

"We were having general muster just before the Spanish vessels tried to sneak out of the harbor. We were just going aft for inspection by the Captain when the lookout reported 'smoke.' If we had been on the quarterdeck the Spanish gunners might have killed pretty nearly the whole crew, as we have only two small doors to come through, and they might have annihilated us with their firing before we could get under cover. Well, good luck was with us, and fortunately we were not exposed as perhaps the Spaniards would like to have had us.

"Although the Indiana has not been mentioned much, I want you to know we were right in it. We were in front of the channel and got a 'beet' at every one of the Spanish ships as they came rushing out under a full head of steam, and also steamed after them in the running fight, firing at them with some good hits.

"I visited the Spanish cruiser Oquendo, which we really claim the honor of sinking, and the sights were something awful. Guns' crews could be seen lying dead at their posts everywhere, most of them burned to a crisp, and the havoc of our shooting was manifest everywhere. We do not know where we shall go next now that the Spanish fleet has been wiped out. There is a rumor that the Indiana and some other vessels are to be sent to New York to give the boys a rest. We all hope so, but I am afraid that it is a sea yarn. There must have been a great time when you got the news of the fight. We have sent divers down to examine the hull of the Cristobal Colon, and the impression is that she can be saved.

"We are anxiously awaiting news, that we can rely upon about the prize money we are to get, if any. I received a copy of the 'Army and Navy Journal' and it was a Godsend, for it was the first paper of any kind I had seen in three weeks. There is very little left for me to tell you, but I hope that I will never again see the horrible sights I witnessed after the Spanish warships hauled down their colors. It is a fact that some of the Spanish officers jabbed their men with swords to keep them at their work.

"The work that Uncle Sam furnishes for the amusement of his jackies, the not too plentiful rations we receive, coupled with the warm climate, has reduced my weight somewhat. Most of us think that with all the resources of our Government, and considering the work we have to do, that we should be provided with better food. However, I am not kicking, for I do not suppose that it would do any good if I did; but the grub is tough—and there is nothing to it. We hold the record for coaling the ship. We put in 800 tons in fifteen hours. I think that will be hard to beat."

We learn from Washington that the officers and men of the vessels of Adm. Sampson's fleet that destroyed the Spanish warships under Cervera, will receive prize money. Heretofore some doubts have existed as to this. Nothing definite as to the amount each individual will receive is known, and the lists received by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy have been returned for correction.

ARMY NOTES.

A corporal in the 12th N. Y. Vol. writing from camp at Chickamauga last week, in referring to some of the officers of the regiment, said: "Among our number is Maj. James Parker, U. S. A., who was appointed just before the regiment left Peckskill for the front. He was before appointment a Captain in the 4th Cav. and he is a dandy. He commands the 1st Battalion, and with such effect that most of the boys when it comes right down to business think they would sooner have nearly all Regular officers, provided they were all like him. Maj. Parker knows his business, and the men would readily follow him anywhere. In sham battle he slips off his horse like greased lightning, and drops on his belly just as we do, to avoid unnecessary exposure to assumed Spanish Mauser bullets. He is an old Indian fighter, and is on to a good many tricks, which he explains for our benefit, and if we do get where there is shooting, you can look out for the 1st Battalion. Maj. C. S. Smythe, now a staff officers of Volunteers, visited the 12th recently and received a rousing reception. He was formerly a Captain in Co. B, which he built up to be the largest and best in the regiment, not forgetting, as you know, to keep up the long-established record of Co. B, as the 'shooting company' of the 12th. We shall be glad to get somewhere where there is excitement, and where we can feel that the sacrifices many of us made in enlisting were for something more than sojourning like summer boarders."

A wounded member of the 9th U. S. Inf., from Santiago, speaking of the fight before that city, said: "They say that the 9th Inf. had no ambition to furnish a great list of killed and wounded, but that what it wanted was to kill Spaniards. Accordingly, as soon as the men had 'rushed' the ford and crossed the level ground in front of the Spanish position they availed themselves of their old tactics with the Indians, and went up the heights as near flat on the ground as they could get. Nearly all the wounded are shot in the head, arm or shoulder, showing how little they exposed themselves unnecessarily. But they never for a moment gave back or faltered, and their wonderful marksmanship was shown by the number of Spanish sharpshooters killed in the trees in their front, and the dead Spaniards found in the trenches when they were captured. The men are unbounded in their admiration for the courage and coolness of their officers. They are unanimous in declaring that the officers seemed to know no such thing as fear."

A newspaper dispatch says: "Gen. Shafter, with his 5th Corps will take the field against Havana in the fall. Until then they will rest in the United States. As soon as the Spanish prisoners are well out of the way Gen. Shafter, with the whole 5th Corps, will be ordered back to the United States, perhaps to Montauk Point, L. I., or some such suitable place, where they will rest and recuperate, so as to be ready for the campaign in the fall against Havana." The present intention is to bring back "the boys" from Santiago, but no place has been selected, and nothing definite decided on. Later developments will determine the plans of the Government.

Mr. Karl Rudberg, a staff surgeon in the royal Swedish navy, who took an active part in caring for the sick and wounded on the battlefield at Santiago, has nothing but words of admiration and praise for the excellent and skillful manner in which this was done. By the aseptic method of treating the wounded many amputations of limbs were avoided. The doctor is also highly pleased with the ambulance ship Solace operated by the Navy.

Speaking of the battles before Santiago, Count von Goetzen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, said: "The fighting of the Americans was wonderfully done. Indeed, it was a highly creditable battle to both sides. I was on the hill at El Pozo, near Grimes's battery, so that I did not see the infantry charge on the hill of San Juan. I only learned how formidable the place was after it had been taken. The shooting of the Spaniards was fairly good; that of the Americans surprising. The men sprang to their work with tremendous vigor. It was an important lesson by which other nations may profit. The dash and spirit displayed by the 6th and 16th Inf., which came under my observation, were marvelous. I never saw troops fight better."

The "Saturday Review" says: "The lesson of all our conflicts with America was that the American soldiers and sailors shot markedly better than our own and won astonishing victories. It looks as if the old lesson holds good to-day."

Adj't. Gen. Corbin says the Santiago army is exhausted by the terrible fighting in front of the city. One regiment has 200 sick men in it. The first care of the War Department now will be to get the Army well again.

Maj. Henry La Motte, Surg. 1st Vol. Cav., and the son of Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th Inf., takes pains to disclaim having said that the officers of the 71st N. Y. "went where officers of the Regular Army wouldn't have followed." He says: "As my father was an officer of the Regular Army, as many of my best friends are now in the Regular Army, and as I believe that no braver, more gallant men live than the officers of the Regular Army, the remark that you attribute to me is calculated to cause me and my friends great distress."

Senor Genovar, the mayor of St. Augustine, one of the immunes who came North on the Seneca, is quoted as saying: "Gen. Shafter was not at all a well man when he directed the fighting. I heard Capt. Arthur Paget, the English officer, say that no foreign officer would have stood up the way Shafter did. Paget also said that the coolness and courage of the Americans under fire and the effectiveness of their shooting were extraordinary."

Dispatches from Santiago say that the armaments of the shore batteries of Santiago that have fallen into the hands of the U. S. Army consist of five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders in the Morro fortifications; two 6-inch Howitzers from the cruiser Reina Mercedes, and three 21 c. m. mortars—never used—in the Zocapa upper battery; two useless 21 c. m. mortars, two 8 c. m. muzzle-loaders, and four 8 c. m. field pieces in the Estrella battery; one 57 m. and one 25 m. Nordenfelt and one 37 m. Hotchkiss in the Zocapa lower battery, and two 6-inch Howitzers, two 9 c. m. Krupps and two 15 c. m. mortars at Punta Gorda. In all five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders, four 6-inch Howitzers, five 21 c. m. mortars (two useless), six 8 c. m. field pieces, two 9 c. m. Krupps, two 15 c. m. mortars, one 57 and one 25 m. Nordenfelt, and one 37 m. Hotchkiss; a total of 27 guns. It has been officially decided that the vessels captured in the harbor are a prize to the Army.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V., 7th Corps, on duty in Cuba, in a personal letter to Adj't. Gen. Corbin, dated in front of Santiago, July 12, says: "The country is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails, and come under heavy fire, their position commanding every approach. The work done by these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under discomforts, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise, and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and 'go-aheadiveness' under adverse circumstances and discomforts, is

a revelation to me. I doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from the character of the country could not have been avoided if we had to get there. Last night the 8th Ohio were almost drowned out, and it pours to-day; that's the climate; and to get out of it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness, which is sure to come by staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. Gen. Duffield and Capt. Wilcox have yellow fever—they say a mild form—gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned. Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an Army wagon over rough roads and raining; they are unselfish women. Too much credit cannot be given to the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience and endurance of men who have borne the brunt of this work."

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th U. S. Inf., who is among the wounded officers at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, referring to his experience before Santiago, is quoted as follows: "The Spaniards were no match for our men, every one of whom is an athlete. The men in the Regular Army have muscles like iron. They have for years been training in athletics and the Spaniards have not. When the bullet struck me I fell, but our men passed on. The sensation I felt was different from what I felt when wounded before. In a few minutes I fell asleep. I had a most pleasant dream. What it was I do not know, but I know it was very pleasant. I slept for fifteen minutes. In what formation did we fight? There was no formation. Every company fought as best it could. It was just like all the battles I have been in—confusion everywhere. Of course, a General has his plan, and the subordinates carry out the details as best they can. I had no opportunity to judge of the fighting qualities of the Cubans. Gen. Garcia is a very courteous gentleman."

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., has been assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade, of the 1st Division, of the 1st Army Corps. The 1st Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Wilson, and the 1st Corps by Maj. Gen. Brooke. Gen. Grant's command consists of the 1st and 3d Ky. and the 5th Ill. Vols.

A consolidated report, prepared at the War Department and made public on July 22, shows that of the 23,021 yet required to complete the authorized quota of the Army 13,908 are Regulars, 8,000 are Volunteers under the second call, 862 are immunes and 851 are engineers. The authorized strength of the Regular Army is 61,000. On April 30 it contained 26,500 men. Since that time 23,102 recruits have been obtained. The strength of the Regular Army to-day, less recent casualties, estimated at 2,000, is 47,692. The authorized strength of the Volunteer Army is 216,500. There are many applications for any vacancies that may occur in the three regiments of cavalry commanded respectively by Cols. Roosevelt, Torrey and Grigsby.

Capt. H. G. Cavanagh, 13th U. S. Inf., in conversation with a reporter of the "Evening Sun" on the wounds inflicted by Mauser bullets, is thus quoted: "The general impression seems to be that the wounds made by Mauser bullets are clean cut and easily healed. At any range below 450 or 500 yards this bullet tears and mutilates to an extraordinary degree, often leaving a wound into which a hen's egg could be inserted. At ranges between 500 and 1,200 yards, the usual distance in the fighting before Santiago, the wound is clean cut and regular, being only the size of the bullet, about 27 caliber, in circumference. At these middle distance ranges the bullet passes through bone without splintering or crushing. From 1,200 yards on up to its extreme range the bullet regains its tearing capacity and causes very large and painful wounds."

The Nebraska regiment of Volunteers, under Col. Wm. J. Bryan, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., July 22.

The transport Rio Janeiro, which left San Francisco this week for Manila, carried these troops: Two battalions of the 1st S. D. Inf., recruits of the Utah light artillery, fifty-three men of the Signal Corps, and others attached to Brig. Gen. Otis' headquarters; in all, 50 officers, 846 enlisted men and 10 civilians. Brig. Gen. Otis will command the expedition.

The 1st Regt. of Fla. Vols., Col. Williams, has arrived at Fernandina, Fla. The 203d Regt. of N. Y. Vols., Col. Hubbell, has been recruited up to its full number, and is now being prepared for service at Camp Black, N. Y.

WITH PARKER'S GATLING BATTERY.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

In Front of Santiago, July 9, 1898.

It is still almost impossible to receive any mail; last newspapers bear the date June 25. Food is still a much-needed commodity, and tobacco ungetable. Yesterday a thirteen-mile journey to headquarters resulted in procuring one can ox-tail soup, one of tomatoes, a tooth brush, second-hand pipe, bottle of lime juice, a little tobacco, shoe strings and a drink of ginger ale, strengthened with a dash of whisky. Stopped at division hospital to see Maj. Sumner Lincoln, of the 10th Inf., who is shot in leg, arm and shoulder, but is as brave, cool and smiling as of yore.

Also saw Lieut. Col. Haskell, of the gallant 17th, who has a fractured thigh, a wound through the chest and one in the arm. Col. Haskell was wounded at El Caney while leading his regiment. The enemy had opened fire on them from cover while crossing an open field; both he and Q. M. Dickenson were wounded, each shot twice. A number of men of Co. C, under Lieut. Roberts, rushed forward to aid them, and three were wounded. Later, after Co. C had fired a number of volleys at the Spaniards, they were taken to the rear, and, on the way, Lieut. Dickenson was again shot, dying that night.

The wounded are doing remarkably well. They should, and probably will, be taken North (as they have been since this was written).—Editor.

We made another elegant "sneak" to within 400 yards of the enemy's line last night, and can now see the whites of the exasperated Dons' eyes immediately in front. We advanced our trenches so quickly that we dug around a picket who begged for his life and was quieted with fine boiled green coffee, lobscotch, tacks and bacon, the best we have, and the best he has had for a month.

The question never is, "Who will go?" but "Who will stay behind?" Every man is anxious to rush into the greatest possible danger; there is no falling out; no lagging; every man is eager to do more than his duty, and does it intelligently and wins every time. The Gatlings are doing splendid work. They rain death whenever fired. The point now occupied by Parker's battery was captured by the fire of two guns. As near as can be learned, 400 Spaniards were killed and wounded by the four guns, which were on four different points and swept four different hills, while detachments of the 1st, 3d, 6th and 10th Cav., 6th, 13th and 16th Inf. and the Rough Riders charged and captured them.

Lying on a yard wide bit of canvas, with a similar

square of blanket for cover, or standing in damp trenches, with a pouring rain, varied by a scorching sun, is not the most conducive health condition, but not 1 per cent. of the Army is sick at this time. All are in good spirits and full of fight. We are now thirteen miles from Daiquiri, our landing place. It is hills and mountains the entire distance, yet the Army made it in eight days, with less than 2,000 killed and wounded; the Spaniards admit double that loss. The weary march and different fights have sadly depleted blankets and kits. There is not an average of a blanket to two men; a pair covers four and hammocks are loaned promiscuously. Our only shelter is God's starlit sky. The beautiful valley surrounding us is rich in verdure, affording food for hundreds of animals. We are now about a mile from good water, but canteens are freely exchanged. No doubt "life in the trenches" promotes "the brotherhood of man."

Brig. Gen. G. S. Carpenter, commanding 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, has moved to Fernandina with his command. His staff includes Maj. Thomas, Inspr. Gen.; Maj. Hunter Leggett, Adj't. Gen.; Capt. Auger, Q. M.; Lieut. Ott, Ord. Officer; Maj. Gourette, Comy., and Lieut. Parker, A. D. C. Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, commanding the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division, has with him Lieut. H. P. Bostworth, Adj't. Gen.; Lieut. H. Wright, Q. M.; Capt. Jenkins, Comy.; Brigade Surg. Maj. Graves, and 1st Lieuts. Walter Ayer and J. H. Stephens, A. D. C. Gen. Kline is very proud of the record his regiment, the 21st Inf., has made before Santiago. The change of camp to Fernandina promises to be very beneficial to the men of the 4th Corps, as the camps are located near Amelia Beach, affording ample opportunity for bathing that will also prove beneficial.

The Paymaster has visited the different camps in the State, disbursing nearly a million of dollars; while there has been some drunkenness and carousing, the general behavior has been good. There is a good deal of sickness among the men—intermittent fever, mumps, measles, with a few cases of typhoid are prevalent, with a small percentage of deaths from the latter. Convalescence is the most trying period, well enough to leave the hospital, but not strong enough to eat the coarse food—homesickness ensues. At Miami, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gen. Gordon, has established a convalescent camp, where men have cots, clean shirts, slippers and strengthening food, dainty enough to tempt the capricious appetite.

At Jacksonville the hospitality of well-to-do citizens have solved the problem, and convalescents are taken from the hospitals to private homes and nursed back to health and strength.

Many of the Volunteer officers of the 7th Corps have their families with them. Mrs. Lee and daughters are with the Commanding General; Mrs. Arnold is with Brig. Gen. A. K. Arnold, and Mrs. Burt with Gen. Andy Burt, at Jacksonville. Wives of officers of lower grade are also there.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Gen. Miles, with the first contingent of the Army to invade Porto Rico, left Guantanamo July 21. These troops, the most important constituent of which were the 6th Massachusetts and 6th Illinois, with five light batteries of the 3d, 4th and 5th Art., amounted to about 3,400 men, occupied eight transports and were convoyed by the Massachusetts, Columbia, Yale, Dixie and Gloucester, under command of Capt. Higginson. The daily papers were deceived by the statement, evidently made for a purpose, that the first landing would be at Fajardo on the extreme northeast point of the island, about thirty miles from San Juan. Consequently, when Gen. Miles announced that he had taken the harbor of Guanico, fifteen miles west of Ponce, on the southwest coast, which he did on the morning of July 26, considerable surprise was manifested. The decision of Gen. Miles to land here was no doubt determined by the fact that Ponce, the most important town in Porto Rico, is but a short distance away—that the majority of the insurgent element is located in the southwest, and lastly, that every step gained from Ponce to San Juan would give him control of the only railroad and projected railroads.

If the invasion contemplated control of the island Gen. Miles's position is sound and the farther he advances toward the center the better it becomes. With our fleet attacking San Juan and a strong American Army holding the chief city of the island and its sole railroad, it would only be a question of time when the capital would have to surrender. Our troops are reported by an official dispatch to Madrid to have advanced in the direction of Yauco, the western terminus of the railroad, July 26, encountering some 700 of the enemy in various skirmishes. The Spanish report that they were compelled to withdraw to the coast indicates that it was a reconnaissance in force to develop the enemy's strength, which may have been found to be too great to permit taking an advanced position until the arrival of the expected reinforcements, the movements of which have doubtless been directed by Gen. Miles. Of these reinforcements, Gen. Ernst's brigade, accompanied by Gen. Wilson, sailed July 21 from Charleston. Gen. Haines's brigade, with which was Gen. Brooke, sailed in fast transports from Newport News July 26, and troops from Tampa, probably two brigades comprising most of the Regular Infantry not in Cuba, and two light batteries of the 7th Art., are also on their way. It is reasonably certain that nearly 30,000 troops will be available by August 1. It is useless to attempt to say where they will be, for the War Department evidently does not care to state authoritatively. As it was at Santiago, matters must develop before anything can be said. The conditions governing this campaign depend on whether the capture of Ponce or San Juan, or the accomplishment of general results are the most important. The position taken by Gen. Miles indicates that Ponce is the first objective point, but that its capture is only a preliminary to a consistent strategical move comprehending that control of the whole island which follows the capture of its important points. The ordinary casualties of war, our possible repulse in extrinsic operations will not affect the general result. Gen. Miles's plan, if we understand it rightly, is based on correct military rules and he will only be beaten by a comprehension of conditions which so far the enemy's Generals have shown themselves unable to understand.

As for the Philippines, nothing has been done. We believe that with our predominant naval force and the muster of troops we have there, we may before this have captured Manila. Adm'l. Dewey could compel its surrender. Gen. Anderson could occupy it. Political considerations have not compelled, but may have induced us to stay our hand.

A portrait bust of Adm'l. Dewey has been made by Caroline Shaw Brooks and photographed about half life size by the Palmigraph Art Publishing Co., of St. Louis. The victor of Manila is represented with flag decoration, at least he has nine stars on one shoulder.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Mole St. Nicholas—Hayti, July 22.

To the Secretary of War.

Am disappointed by non-arrival of Col. Hecker with construction corps. Col. Black arrived with snag boats and lighters. Please send at least four strong, seagoing steam lighters and tugs. Also Gen. Stone's boats at Jacksonville, if not already sent. Am moving well.

MILES.

Playa del Este, July 21—7:23 p. m.

Secretary of War, Washington.

The following troops are with me aboard transports in Guantanamo Harbor, en route to Porto Rico: Four light batteries of the 3d and 4th Art.; Loomis's Battery B, 5th Art.; the 6th Illinois, 6th Massachusetts, 7th recruits for regiments of the 5th Army Corps, 60 Signal Corps, the 7th Hospital Corps, 3,415 all told.

MILES.

St. Thomas, July 26, 1898—9:35 p. m.

Secretary of War, Washington.

Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Comdr. Wainwright, first entered the harbor, met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports; the heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred feet of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best spirits. No casualties.

MILES, Maj. Gen. Commanding Army.

Tampa, Fla., July 23.

To Secretary of War.

The transports Arkadia, Whitney, Miller, Flotilda and Cherokee, with Gen. Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12:30 to-day, with two light batteries, 7th Art., one Troop 2d Cav., two companies 11th Inf., full regiment 19th Inf., and two sections of the general pack train. The Mohawk, which can easily overtake these boats, cannot sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry ten companies of the 11th Inf., about 600 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train, and Red Cross ambulances.

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Senior Officer, Port Tampa.

Santiago, via Hayti, July 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.

The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick (other than fever), 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 496; cases of fever returned to duty, 412. Pvt. Edward Marr, Co. E, 33d Mich., died of yellow fever July 24.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago, July 22.

Adjutant General Corbin, Washington.

Sent two troops of Cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieut. Miley to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of loss of Cervera's fleet or of Tora's surrender; they declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of officers and men came in last night and returned this morning, apparently satisfied.

SHAFTER.

Santiago de Cuba, July 22.

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Gen. Toral, saying the Spanish Secretary of War desires the troops landed at Vigo, Coruna, on the Atlantic, and at Santander in the Bay of Biscay.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23—6:25 p. m.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Colonel of Engineers Spanish Army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French Consul there that Santiago had surrendered, and that they had been included. Not crediting it, he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender; very short of rations, and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. Am now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,600 sick in hospital. Expect 2,000 men in to-morrow from San Luis and Palmas. Will send an officer or day or next day with one of Gen. Toral's to receive surrender at Guantanamo, and then go to Sagua and Baracoa to receive surrender there. Think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23.

Adjutant General, Washington.

The following men died at yellow fever hospital at Siboney to-day: Jack Dongan, civilian; Bert Louis, landsman, 7th Inf.; Pvt. Frederick A. Percival, Co. F, 33d Michigan; on the 21st, Sergt. J. Britton, 1st Cav.; William J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Co. E, 7th Inf. No deaths at the front have been reported as yet. A complete report will be sent in the morning. The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever—about 1,500 (exact number will be given in the morning). Only a small part of those sick are down with yellow fever—about 10 per cent., 150 in all. Slight changes of all the troops have been made to get on fresh ground, and the artillery and cavalry have been moved about three miles.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago, via Hayti, July 24.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Number of new cases of fever of all classes for yesterday, approximately, 396. Deaths not previously reported: Pvt. David A. Stone, Co. D, 1st Illinois Inf., typhoid fever, July 20; Sergt. J. Blair, Regimental Quartermaster, 12th Inf., died July 22 of dengue fever and asthenia, and on July 23, of malarial fever, Pvt. William Peacock and Garrott Learnesshock, both of Co. E, 2d

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, July 24.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Lieut. Miley has just returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported—3,000 Spanish troops—and 350 volunteers and volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms and gave parole, and have gone to work. Three thousand stand of arms were turned in, loaded on box cars and started for the railroad. The Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis, and all apparently were greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If the

numbers of troops keep up as they have there will be about 24,000 to ship away. Nearly 12,000 are here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago, July 25, 1898.

Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington.
Number of new fever cases on the 24th inst., about 500. At least 450 returned to duty. Actual figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding figures, situation seems somewhat improved. One death, Sergt. J. Laren, Troop C, 3d Cav., yellow fever, Siboney.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago, via Hayti, July 26—12:17 a. m.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.
Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived—one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The Brattohouse has sold its cargo. A ship from New Orleans has sold only a part of it and tells me he is going away to-night. I think he will sell before he leaves. The trouble is they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without money.

The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects has only been collected and the 20 cents per ton as ordered by the Secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per 100 kilos, in this instance amounting to \$2,500. I had already settled this matter by ordering its non-collection. The fact is there is no money here to do business, and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, who really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought twenty-nine head of cattle, which he sold at \$85 per head. The person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70c. per pound. Of course, only a few people buy. The first week we were here people were starving to death, and I think a few now are, from the effects of starvation. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honorably administered.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago de Cuba, July 27.

Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.
Reports of yesterday show total sick, 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538. Death list for yesterday—1st Lieut. A. J. Babcock, 33d Michigan, typhoid fever, Siboney; Pvts. James A. Marine, Co. H, 33d Michigan, yellow fever; William Dillard, Co. C, 33d Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, Co. D, 1st District of Columbia Vols, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, Co. D, 20th Inf., typhoid fever; Corp. Charles E. Wangle, Co. E, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Civilian Teamsters E. G. Cobb and Moore Stuart, yellow fever; all at Siboney; Pvts. Albert Bergunde, Co. G, 16th Inf., pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemmons, Co. H, 34th Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both with regiments. Deaths not previously reported—Pvts. Brooley, Co. C, 1st Inf., dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Co. G, 9th Inf., dysentery, July 19; G. T. McLenahan, Troop A, 2d Cav., yellow fever, July 20; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, 2d Cav., yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, 2d Cav., yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop F, 2d Cav., yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25; colored soldier, name unknown, July 21, at Detention Hospital.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Santiago, July 28.

Adjutant General of the Army:
Condition for July 24: Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,193; new cases fever, 822; cases fever returned to-day, 541. Deaths: Pvts. J. H. Farrell, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts Vols, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corp. Thomas Rolsin, Co. D, 24th Inf., Siboney, yellow fever; Pvt. William H. Byers, Co. D, 17th Inf., cerebral apoplexy.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

NAVY DISPATCHES.

Santiago de Cuba, July 22.

To Secretary of Navy.
The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines have not yet been removed. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our side. The Annapolis and the Wasp afterward proceeded to assist in the landing of the Commanding General of the Army on arrival at Porto Rico.

SAMPSON.

Navy Department, Washington, July 25, 1898.
Sir: The Department has received from the Secretary of State an engrossed and certified copy of a joint resolution of Congress, tendering the thanks of Congress to you and the officers and men of the squadron under your command, for transmission to you, and herewith enclose the same. Accompanying the copy of the joint resolution the Department received a letter from the Secretary of State, requesting that there be conveyed to you his high appreciation of your character as a naval officer and of the good judgment and prudence you have shown in directing affairs since the date of your great achievement in destroying the Spanish fleet. This I take great pleasure in doing, and join most heartily, on behalf of the Navy Department, as well as personally, in the commendation of the Secretary of State. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, U. S. N.

St. Thomas, July 26, 1898.

To Secretary of Navy.
Arrived here with Gen. Miles and the United States troops to-day 9:15 a. m. Landed them safely. There are no batteries outside. Gloucester entered harbor, landed company of sailors under the command of Lieut. H. P. Huse, U. S. N., and Lieut. Wood. Dispersed small company of Spanish soldiers. Hoisted flag. Command Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright and officers for gallantry in capturing Guanica. Transports discharged without any opposition, assisted by boats of the Massachusetts. Have telegraphed Adm. Sampson.

HIGGINSON, Port Guanica, July 25.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

In the long list of those who fell in the charge on San Juan hill is the name of one of those heroes of the day who play their little part in this world's drama, and play it well without being conscious of the work so nobly done. One of those rare natures whose sole thought is duty. In personal characteristics he possessed those attractive qualities of genuine simplicity, modesty to shyness, and a sterling manliness, which commanded the admiration of those who learned to know him. Such a soldier was James Fornance, Captain 13th U. S. Inf. Essentially a company officer, in a period of twenty-seven years, his service, with the exception of one, was devoted exclusively to duty with the troops. Even as instructor in the art of war at the Leavenworth School

he begged not to be separated from his company. Preferred prominent honors, these came to him unsought, for his was a nature content with the humble honors of a company commander. A staunch, true friend in adversity, a devoted, gentle and tender father, who having laid a loving wife and all his little ones to rest, save one, heartbroken, for her he lived.

"Death hath no tortures for man resolved."

His gentleness, calmness of manner and after thoughtlessness of self, quiet and resolute determination could not fail to recall some of the striking traits of character in the most unselfish Captain the world has ever known. Animated by a love of his profession, with a spirit and determination to leave nothing undone to thoroughly master his art, his faithful work is an inspiration to those who follow, and his life another example in that noble little army of pioneers—the Regulars—who have so well done their share in the progress and development of their country, and in the advancement and well-being of their fellow man, and cast well merited lustre on American arms.

"The fight is o'er, the battle's done

The victory of life is won."

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

It is important that the country should not be misled as to the value of professional training, and we shall be glad of every hint that may help us to make this clear. It will be remembered that shortly after the close of our Civil War General Sherman issued a formal invitation to the Army to communicate to the "Army and Navy Journal" their ideas on certain professional subjects. He also sent us in advance of its publication in book form the closing chapter of his "Memoirs," containing the general conclusions from his experience in war. Earlier in our history, during the Civil War, General McClellan favored us with a series of articles on the military topography of the United States, and other distinguished soldiers and sailors of our own and other services have set the example of presenting professional opinions and facts through the columns of the "Army and Navy Journal." We hope that those who are now learning on the field of battle the practical lessons of war will similarly favor us.

We have never known a time when it was so difficult to obtain exact information concerning military movements in the field as it is now. The only official reports of the Army operations before Santiago that we have been able to obtain thus far is the report of General Lawton, giving a list of his killed and wounded, and that of Cavalry General Wheeler, giving an account of the preliminary operations at the time our Army landed in Cuba. This is, no doubt, due in part to the disruption of the ordinary machinery of Army administration following the heavy loss inflicted upon officers, not only by the casualties of the battlefield, but by the prostrating influence of campaigning in the semi-tropics, and the outbreak of serious disease in our camps.

We are indebted to various correspondents for facts and suggestions as to the progress of the war thus far, and hope that others will favor us with similar information. We shall be glad of every hint that will enable us to describe clearly what has been done so as to give proper credit to individuals and to draw from our experiences the professional lessons they teach. It seems to us especially important that officers of the Regular Army should overcome their habitual modesty and give us all the help they can in this direction. We cannot tell more than we know, and we need the help of all who have taken part in military operations to present a full account of what has been done, and to deduce from the facts their appropriate lessons.

What we have been saying applies equally to the Navy so far as relates to the suggestions, we should be glad to receive from them to enable us to present fairly and fully what they have done. The purpose of the daily papers is to select from the great body of facts furnished by our war what is most picturesque and sensational. Our purpose, on the contrary, is to gather from the great mass of facts those that best illustrate the value of professional training and the importance of maintaining our regular establishments at the highest standard of professional efficiency.

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

The following table shows how the casualties in the battles of July 1, 2 and 3 at Santiago, Cuba, were distributed, so far as the information thus far received indicates. We have never known a battle concerning which it was so hard to learn the actual facts. What purports to be official reports are obviously wrong.

This list shows where the heavy fighting was:

Killed. Wounded.

Brigade.	Organization.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
1st	6th Inf.	4	13	17	7	99	106
10th Inf.	1	12	13	4	103	107	17
71st, N. Y.	13	18	1	1	59	60	43
Total, 1st Brig.	5	38	1	12	201	201	60
2d	10th Inf.	1	5	6	5	45	46
21st Inf.	6	6	1	1	52	53	3
2d Inf.	6	6	4	48	52	52	3
Total, 2d Brig.	1	17	10	115	27	27	1
8d-9th Inf.	1	3	4	27	27	27	1
13th Inf.	22	16	18	5	85	90	6
24th Inf.	2	10	12	6	60	75	7
Total, 3d Brig.	2	20	11	181	7	7	70
Total, 1st Div.	11	84	23	237	11	11	70
1st-9th Inf.	6	6	1	44	45	45	3
22d Inf.	5	5	4	25	23	23	3
2d Mass.	1	4	5	31	37	40	3
Total, 1st Brig.	1	15	8	110	33	33	1
2d-4th Inf.	7	8	2	31	27	27	1
25th Inf.	1	7	8	24	24	24	1
Total, 2d Brig.	2	14	5	25	21	21	1
3d-12th Inf.	2	8	4	1	20	21	2
7th Inf.	1	22	33	2	92	93	7
17th Inf.	1	6	6	1	26	27	2
Total, 3d Brig.	2	37	2	118	11	11	4
Total, 2d Div.	5	60	15	283	11	11	1
1st-3d Cav.	3	6	1	45	51	51	3
6th Cav.	4	4	4	81	35	35	2
9th Cav.	1	2	3	2	17	18	1
Total, 1st Brig.	9	12	118	118	118	118	11
2d-1st Cav.	12	13	4	47	47	47	4
10th Cav.	2	6	8	61	60	60	5
1st Vol. Cav.	14	15	2	71	70	70	5
Total, 2d Brig.	30	38	18	179	179	179	15
Pvt.—3d Inf.	3	3	2	15	15	15	15
20th Inf.	1	1	2	11	11	11	11
Total	4	4	2	36	36	36	36
Arty.—K. Ist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F. 2d	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
A. 2d	2	2	2	6	6	6	6
Total, Art.	3	3	1	9	9	9	9
Signal Dept.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand totals	21	72	68	206	1,107	1,402	98

The majority of Senators in Congress who will vote on the treaty of peace with Spain, are in favor of retaining the Philippines. To quote Senator Elkins, former Secretary of War, "It would be the deathblow of any party to pull down the American flag where it had once been raised."

Gen. Flagler, of the Ordnance Bureau of the Army, says: "I have had a lot of arms captured at Santiago sent to Springfield to be cleaned and repaired and put in good condition. They will show just how well the various arms have behaved in use."

The town of Ponce, against which the movement of Gen. Miles is immediately directed, is connected by cable direct with St. Thomas. From Ponce to San Juan the distance is eighty miles, over a good military road thirty feet wide, and not subject to being washed out by heavy rains. Cayey, another place which may be in the line of our movement, is 2,300 feet above the sea, and the region in which the Army will operate after leaving the seacoast is expected to be healthy.

The outbreak of fever at Santiago has led to much crimination and recrimination, and there will no doubt be a searching investigation so as to determine the responsibility. The Surgeons assert that they were overruled by superior military authority, and that the reserve medical supplies were left with the medical purveyor of the 5th Corps at Tampa against their wishes, as well as a complete ambulance train for field service. There appears to have been mismanagement somewhere and the result is very serious. The fever is spreading and the supply of doctors is inadequate.

Secretary of the Navy Long on July 23 approved the findings and sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, convicted of neglect of duty in connection with the construction of Brooklyn dry dock No. 2. The sentence of the court is that he be suspended from rank and duty on furlough pay for three years, and to retain his present number in his grade until he shall have lost two numbers. Mr. White was assistant to Civil Engr. Menocal in the supervision of work on dry dock No. 3.

There is some growing in the Army because the Navy will get all the prize money and the Army will get none, as a result of the war. The Navy people reply that the Army gets \$600,000 more a year, rank for rank and man for man, than the Navy, and that they would willingly forego the prize money for the cash distribution of \$600,000 annually. It has been thirty-three years since the last war, they say, which means that nearly twenty million dollars have gone as a practical bonus to the Army. Other considerations enter into a determination of the question raised and the conditions controlling the Navy and Army are so unlike that it is very difficult to strike a just balance between them. We certainly do not propose to act as umpire, remembering the stories of the painful experiences that accompany the exercise of this function.

It is evident from the fact that no preparations for a camp are going on at Montauk Point that the authorities do not expect to move the troops at Santiago northward very soon. Some of the daily papers of July 20 give the opposite impression.

There is no doubt that the steady increase of the sick list in the Army at Santiago is looked upon with concern. Gen. Shafter telegraphed that the new cases for July 24 were 500, while 450 returned to duty. July 25 the new cases were 425 and 412 were discharged. On the 27th there were 4,122 sick, of whom 3,193 were fever patients. The new cases were 822 and the discharged 542 fever cases. Only three deaths were reported. No doubt much of the sickness is fever of acculturation, with dengue and yellow fever. It is also certain that the great number reported sick is due to the strictness exercised in sending all cases, however light, to the hospital in order to prevent any spread of yellow fever. Old soldiers who remember the Chickahominy and other swamps will not need to be told how much minor sickness there is in an army. The course of the medical staff at Santiago is undoubtedly the right one. We are in a position to guard our men with a care very unusual in war, and we are using it rightly. Apparently the fever cases are in hospital for six or seven days, and then are able to return to duty. It is the danger of yellow fever that we are fighting so sternly. So far the disease has been mild, but there is always the risk that it will increase in virulence, though we do not anticipate such a result in the face of the enlightened treatment at Santiago. New camps are selected and everything done that science suggests. It is pleasant to note that the camp of marines at Guantanamo is remarkably healthy. This shows that it is in charge of an officer who understands his business, and there is certainly no better officer in the Marine Corps than Colonel Huntington.

Lieut. Col. Gillespie, Engrs., Brig. Gen. Vols., commanding the Engineer camp at Peekskill, visited the post on Wednesday. A salute was fired in his honor. In the party accompanying the General were Mr. Robert Gillespie, Miss Payne and H. C. Schumm, U. S. A. J. R. Seyburn, whose name appears among the wounded in the battle before Santiago, was a recent visitor at this post. A salute was given in honor of Gen. Gillespie at 5:20 p. m. on Wednesday.

PERSONAL.

Sergt. Richard Track, lately retired from Battery C, 6th Art., at Fort Caswell, has made his home at Jersey City, N. J.

The friends of Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., will regret to learn of his very serious condition. He was brought up on the hospital ship Relief and taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. John T. Sprague, Staten Island. He left the front on Sunday, July 18, and made his way to Siboney, where he met the Relief.

Rear Adm. F. V. McNair, U. S. N., Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, gave a dinner in honor of Adm. Cervera and his staff at Annapolis July 27. The table was beautifully decorated with American Beauty and La France roses. The guests were received by Capt. Hutchins, U. S. N. Those present were Adm. Cervera, his son, Lieut. Angel Cervera; Commo. Jose Paredes, Capt. Antonio Eulate, Capt. Emilio Moren, Commo. and Mrs. White, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Capt. Charles Hutchins, U. S. N.

Lieut. L. C. Brown, 6th U. S. Art., has opened a recruiting station for his regiment at Lynchburg, Va.

Brig. Gen. J. S. Poland, who has been quite sick at Chickamauga Park lately, is improving, we are glad to learn.

Lieut. Col. E. P. Conte and Maj. H. De W. Hamilton, N. Y. Vols., are recent arrivals at Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie has arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., and reported for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the 7th Army Corps.

Capt. F. A. Martin, 201st N. Y. Inf. Vols. (Col. H. W. Hubbell), has opened a recruiting station at the 23d Regt. Armory, Brooklyn.

Maj. Eli D. Hoyle, Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers (Capt. 2d U. S. Art.), relinquished duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., July 22.

Gen. L. H. Carpenter, commanding the 1st Division of the 4th Army Corps, has established his camp at Priory Hill, near Fernandina.

Lieut. H. W. Throckmorton, 4th Regt. of Immunes, stationed at Fredericksburg, Va., paid a short visit to friends in New York City this week.

Col. Thomas H. Barber, 1st N. Y. Vols., is expected to leave San Francisco for Honolulu this week and to be placed in command of our troops there.

Rear Adm'l. J. G. Walker, U. S. N., is a recent visitor to Camp Townsend, Peekskill, N. Y., to visit his son, who is an officer of the 1st U. S. V. Engrs.

According to a press dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 8th Alabama District.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Art., relinquished duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to enter on duty under his appointment as Major of Ordnance of Volunteers.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, wounded at Santiago de Cuba, is progressing nicely and expects to be all right again Aug. 1. He has asked to be sent about that date to Porto Rico.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Ramsay, 7th U. S. Art., under recent orders, returns to the command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., from which he was taken some time ago to command Fort Hamilton.

Miles at Porto Rico, Merritt at Manila and Shafter at Santiago, to say nothing of Sampson, Dewey, Schley, Watson, etc., of our Navy, should make it evident to Spain that the war session is nearly over.

Mr. Dean J. Tilford, a student at Princeton University, and a son of Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., retired has enlisted at Camp Alger, Va., in the troop of New York cavalry commanded by Capt. Clayton.

Capt. J. L. Wilson, 6th U. S. Art., recently appointed Major and Quartermaster U. S. V., has settled up his affairs at Fort McHenry, and gone to Newport News, Va., under instructions of the Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Hugh La Fayette Applewhite, 6th U. S. Art., is now on duty with his battery at Tampa, Fla. Mrs. Applewhite is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Dorsey Clagett, 714 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of War, July 20, received a telegram from Siboney, Cuba, that Gen. Duffield and his Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Cornelius De Witt Willcox, U. S. V. (1st Lieut. 7th Art.), were convalescing from an attack of yellow fever.

Winthrop Chanler, who recently returned to New York, wounded, from his perilous but successful expedition to Cuba to aid Gen. Gómez, is quoted as saying: "The Cuban officers we met on Gen. Gómez's staff were all gentlemen of cultivation and good breeding."

Capt. George L. Gillespie made a pleasant visit recently to Camp Townsend, at Peekskill, N. Y., and was warmly received by Col. Eugene Griffin, who was a Captain in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., at the time the General was a Lieutenant Colonel. Gen. Gillespie's son is an officer in Col. Griffin's regiment, the 1st U. S. V. Engrs.

P. A. Surg. Charles P. Kindleberger, U. S. N., who was with Adm'l. Dewey on the flagship Olympia at the battle of Manila, spoke July 21 at the meeting of the Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association at Jamestown, giving a graphic account of the battle. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds were devoted to the fund for soldiers' and sailors' relief.

The very important services rendered by the officers and men of the Corps of Engineers in Cuba have been somewhat overshadowed by the prominence given to the gallantry and perseverance of the line, but they have not been overlooked or unremembered, and when the history of the present war is written their work under the most disheartening conditions will receive its due meed of praise.

Among the passengers who came North recently on the Seneca was Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, who commanded a company of the 17th Inf. during the engagements before Santiago July 1 and 2. Capt. Dowdy went to the front as Lieutenant, and was retired as Captain, to date from April 20, on account of disability. Capt. Dowdy brought with him the sword, sword belt, epaulets and other personal effects of Capt. Charles W. Howell, 2d Inf., killed at San Juan hill. These are to be sent to Mrs. Rowell at Fort Keogh. Mrs. Rowell is the daughter of Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, who, at the time of his retirement, was commander of the Department of Colorado, Denver. Gen. Wheaton is now in Europe, with one of Mrs. Rowell's sisters.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engrs., visited Willets Point this week to witness the explosion of the mines under authority recently given. There have been similar explosions at other important coast cities, all of which have been witnessed by large crowds of people. Col. L. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engrs., took a large party July 21 to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, to watch the explosion of two submarine mines. Mrs. Mansfield turned on the current. Almost instantaneously a huge mass of water rose in the air, followed by a sudden roar, which was like the report of a great cannon heard from a distance. The water lifted into the air resembled a huge fountain 200 feet high, snow white and shaped like a fleur-de-lis, the column in the center rising 50 feet above the body of the water.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th U. S. Inf., left Bellevue Hospital, New York, for Fort Thomas, Ky., where his family is. His wound is healing rapidly. All the patients in the hospital who were able to move cheered Col. Egbert as he left and it took two policemen to keep the crowd away from the gate. Some one decorated Col. Egbert's cab with American flags and it was received with cheers all the way along Twenty-sixth street. Col. Egbert said: "I have seen the storming of intrenchments in the Civil War, but had never seen anything like the storming of the Spanish intrenchments before Santiago. It amazed the Spaniards. They had not been accustomed to such foes. They were no match for our men; every one of whom is an athlete. The men in the Regular Army have muscles like iron. They have for years been training in athletics and the Spaniards have not."

Capt. M. J. Henry, Comy. of Subs., U. S. V., left Fort Wadsworth July 22 to spend a month at his home in Philadelphia.

Maj. W. O. Langfit, commanding the 3d Battalion, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., goes to Honolulu with his command for station.

1st Sergt. Kline, 13th U. S. Inf., arrived at Governors Island from Cuba early in the week. He has a gunshot wound of the foot.

Asst. Surg. Deane C. Howard, U. S. A., who came from Cuba on the Olivette, joined at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for duty July 23.

Lieut. N. K. Averill, 17th U. S. Cav., who came North on the Relief suffering from malarial fever, has gone to his home at Woodbury, Conn.

Maj. Gen. Shafter has established his headquarters in the palace at Santiago, which is represented as a pretty old and not very imposing structure.

Gen. Garcia's conception of the Cuban problem is perhaps indicated by his statement that "a dozen dynamite guns in able hands would free Cuba in two months."

Capt. H. B. Moon, 20th U. S. Inf., wounded before Santiago, Cuba, is at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he will remain for some few months while recovering from his wounds.

Capt. Geo. E. Libby, 47th New York Inf., arrived in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week from Fort Adams to recruit for his regiment. He was accompanied by Surg. John T. Gibbons, of the regiment.

Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., U. S. A., had a chance to look up some of his old friends in New York City this week before sailing on the Olivette for Cuba, with four assistants to pay off troops.

The last reports from Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. Navy, now under treatment at a Naval Hospital, are to the effect that he will soon be fit for duty, and will undoubtedly receive a sea assignment at once.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., with Col. E. V. D. Morell and J. R. Hutchinson, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, visited Morrisville, Pa., to inspect a tract of land thought suitable for a camp.

Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 203d New York Vol. Inf. (Capt. 5th U. S. Cav.), arrived at Camp Black, Hempstead, July 24, and assumed command, and is now busy getting the troops into condition, professionally and physically.

Maj. B. F. Pope, Surg. U. S. Army, has, according to a Washington dispatch, been obliged by illness to relinquish duty as Chief Surgeon of our Army at Santiago, and has been succeeded by Maj. Valery Havard, Surg. U. S. Army.

Capt. G. B. Walker, 6th U. S. Inf., is on sick leave from a bullet through middle third of right thigh received before Santiago July 1. The ball penetrated, but did not fracture the bone. He is getting along slowly, but satisfactorily.

Lieut. S. F. Massey, U. S. A., retired, of Sandusky, Ohio, has gone to Cuba on the Olivette under instructions from the War Department in connection with the embarkation of Tora's army for Spain. Lieut. Massey speaks Spanish fluently, and he will see that the Spanish line's contract with the Government is properly carried out.

A visitor to the Seneca when she arrived in New York from Cuba with wounded, sick, etc., says: "On the benches in the stern sat the wounded officers. Lieut. Col. Egbert, Maj. Corliss, Capt. Dowdy, Lieut. Byram and Lieut. Gross, bronzed, weather beaten and tattered, fighters, every one of them. Their swords lay at their feet, but they still carried their field glasses.

Capt. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Inf., wounded at El Caney, Cuba, came to New York on the Relief and was met on arrival, July 23, by his wife, his brother, George Mosher, and the latter's wife, and the Rev. James N. Connolly, Archbishop Corrigan's private secretary, who is one of the Chaplain's on the Relief. Capt. Mosher was taken to his brother's residence, 141 West 76th street.

Capt. Engr. Harry Webster, U. S. N., has returned to duty in the Navy Department and is at his desk again in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Mr. Webster has been associated with Lieut. Comdr. Hawley as Recruiting Officer in the Southern and Western States, and has brought quite a fund of pleasant memories back with him. The last point visited by the Board was Port Huron, Mich., and Mr. Webster is fond in his praises of that charming place on the St. Clair River.

Representative James H. Lewis, of Washington, who regards all officers of the Regular Army as either military satraps or gilded popinjays, has been suffered to attach himself to the staff of Gen. Brooke in the capacity of an Inspector of Ordnance. It will give him an opportunity to determine to which of his two classifications Gen. Brooke should be assigned. When the Congressman strikes the attitude shown in his favorite picture, Gen. Brooke will have no difficulty in determining to which class he belongs.

The following officers of the services were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending July 27: Col. T. W. Jones, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. L. Bruns, U. S. N.; Col. E. B. Williston, U. S. A.; Gen. S. K. Schwenk, U. S. A.; P. A. Surg. P. A. Hesler, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. M. Wood, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, U. S. A.; Lieut. Guy H. Preston, U. S. A.; Capt. Omar Bundy, U. S. A.; Col. D. P. Heap, U. S. A.; Mrs. Capt. J. M. T. Partille, U. S. A.; Med. Dir. G. F. Winslow, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. F. Low, U. S. N.; Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, U. S. N.; Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.; Capt. A. L. Smith and wife, U. S. A.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke is accompanied to Puerto Rico, W. I., by the following members of his staff: Gen. M. V. Sheridan, chief of staff; Maj. J. T. Dean, senior aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. W. Casete, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, Instr. Gen.; Lieut. Col. W. V. Richards, Adjt. Gen.; Lieut. Col. G. W. Gothals, Chief Engr. Officer; Lieut. Col. Huilekooper, Chief Surg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharpe, Chief Comy.; Lieut. Col. Jas. Rockwell, Chief Ord. Officer; Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, Jr., Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, Chief Signal Officer; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate; Capt. Campbell, Asst. Q.M.; Capt. Williams, Asst. Q.M.; Maj. C. F. Mason, Med. Dir.

The Mansion House, Brooklyn, was quite a headquarters for naval officers and their families last week. Among the guests in the house were Capt. and Mrs. Tilley, Dr. and Mrs. Babbin, Comdr. Mrs. and Miss Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Bull, and Lieut. and Mrs. Murdoch. For a hotel in the heart of the city, it has a most homelike and attractive aspect. The wide veranda at the back of the house, with its array of rocking chairs, in any one of which one may sit and look out on the garden, is one of the pleasant features. The appreciation of the desire of the managers, Messrs. Van Cleef and Beck, to cater to the purse of the not wealthy naval officers, is shown by large numbers of officers who have during the last three months made their home at the Mansion House while attached to ships at the Yard.

Maj. J. A. Watrous, recently appointed Paymaster, U. S. Army, has taken station at Boston, Mass., and is quartered at Clark's Hotel in that city.

Col. M. Barber, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Barber, who have been spending a few weeks at North Pownal, Vt., expect to rejoin at Governors Island about Aug. 3.

Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art., lately returned to New London from Cuba is now undergoing medical treatment for his wounds at the hospital at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Naval Constructor Hobson when in New York recently went to Glen Ridge, N. J., bearing special messages from Rear Adm'l. Sampson to Mrs. Sampson, and staying to luncheon.

Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and his aides, Capt. J. T. Dickman and Lieut. S. M. Foote, arrived at Fort Monroe July 25 on the transport Hudson, and went on to Washington to resume duty at the War Department.

We are very glad to learn that Gen. Wm. S. Worth, who is under treatment at Dr. John Wyeth's private hospital in New York City is slowly recovering from his wounds. He is still confined to bed, but quite cheerful.

Mr. Nicholas Fish arrived in New York July 26 from Cuba with the body of his son, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders), killed in the Quasina skirmish June 24 last. The funeral services took place at St. Mark's Church July 29, and were very impressive. The body was taken to Garrison, N. Y., for interment.

We learn that Mrs. Vose, who has offered to nurse our heroes who have contracted yellow fever, is the wife of Maj. Vose of the Regulars, and besides being very clever in the sick room, Mrs. Vose has practical knowledge of that dreaded disease, having been through an epidemic. Many Army and Navy people will be glad to hear of her generous action.

Miss Alice McCrea, daughter of Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art., was married July 26 at Fort Slocum to Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, same regiment. The bride was given away by her father, Chaplain Goodwin of Governors Island officiated. Miss Wood was maid of honor and Lieut. J. P. Tracy best man. The married couple, after a brief tour, go to Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, 2d U. S. Inf., recently brought to Fort Wadsworth from Cuba, suffering from typhoid fever, has been very low, but last accounts seemed to indicate improvement. His father, former Sheriff W. W. Fiscus, of Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pa.; his sister, Dr. Blanche Fiscus, a practicing physician of Philadelphia; his brother, Calvin C. Fiscus, and other relatives were with him during the week.

Sergt. Basil Ricketts, Troop I, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., Rough Riders, and Princeton, '89, who arrived in New York this week, is a son of the late Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, was one of the 13 men under Sergt. Hallett Alsop Borrovoe, in charge of the regiment's dynamite gun. He has a Mauser bullet somewhere in his left leg, got at San Juan hill on July 1. At the fight of Las Guasimas, the first fight of the Rough Riders, Sergt. Ricketts was standing only two or three feet from Sergt. Fish when the latter was killed.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall, 8th U. S. Inf., appointed Brig. Gen. of Volunteers some time ago, was then stationed at Fort St. Michael, Alaska. On June 14 the first arriving ship of the year carried all sorts of news to him—the fact that a war had broken out, that he had been promoted to Brigadier General five weeks before and that Dewey had captured Manila and destroyed the Spanish fleet on May 1. Going to Washington as quickly as he could, after receiving official notification of his promotion on June 27, he reached there July 25 and qualified. He is a brave and meritorious officer with a splendid record.

Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage, accompanied by a party of friends, among whom were Miss Perry, Mrs. Hain and Mrs. J. Morris Brown and Dr. Alice Brown, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. J. M. Brown, visited the wounded soldiers in the hospital on Governors Island July 26. They were shown over the hospital and Miss Gould went from cot to cot. She shook hands with the men and said a few cheering words to each of them. Miss Gould and Mrs. Sage made their visit as representatives of the Women's National Relief Association to learn of what comforts the men stood most in need. They found all the patients comfortably provided for.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Roberts, Adjt. Gen. of the 2d Army Corps, has received a letter from his son, Lieut. Charles Duval Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., who was in the fight of El Caney before Santiago. Lieut. Roberts, at the risk of his life, and with Spanish bullets whistling about him, rushed forward and dragged to a place of safety his wounded commander, Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf., who had been shot while leading a charge. Lieut. Col. Haskell and Lieut. Dickinson were wounded in the advance, says Lieut. Roberts, and they called for help, and several of our men started forward under my charge. Three of them fell wounded before we crossed the hedge, but the rest of us got through and dragged the Colonel back to the road, under cover. Lieut. Dickinson got back alive. The rest of the regiment got on the road and lay down, and we gave the wounded "first aid" until the surgeon got to us. Lieut. Dickinson was shot a third time before we could get him to the rear, and died. After the fight was over our men charged and carried the town.

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

We are very glad to be able to add another to the list of those reported killed at Santiago who are fortunately still among the living. This is Capt. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf. In a letter dated Fort Crook, July 19, Mrs. Crittenden says: "I am glad to say that Capt. Crittenden was not killed before Santiago July 1, as I have a letter written by him on the 7th." The announcement that Capt. Crittenden and others named in the reports from Cuba were killed was based upon a dispatch from Washington of July 10, which was accompanied by the following introduction: "Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received a dispatch from Maj. Rafferty, one of the surgeons who arrived at Tampa, Fla., on the Cherokee, from Gen. Shafter's Corps at Santiago, giving a list of the officers killed, wounded, or sick up to July. The list furnished by Maj. Rafferty contained some inaccuracies, but so far as possible they have been eliminated. The list, as corrected, follows." The list here referred to contained the names of Capts. Crittenden and Stedman among the killed. We published last week the only strictly official list of killed and wounded received up to that time; that of the command of Gen. Lawton. We referred the matter of making a list of casualties to a gentleman who has been connected with the Army for more than a generation, and who knows nearly every officer in it personally or by reputation, and we published his list as we received it. The difficulty was that the information, coming through official sources was either incomplete or incorrect.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
Geo. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

INSPECTION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The following named officers are detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the agencies indicated: Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.; Maj. Almon B. Wells, Sunkav., Fort Meade, S. D.; Crow Agency, Montana, 1st Lt. Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf.; Fort Keogh, Montana; Standing Rock Agency, N. D., 2d Lt. Herbert B. Crosby, Sunkav., Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 98, D. D., July 18.)

Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., Fort Logan, Col., will proceed to Denver, Col., for duty as Acting Chief Surgeon of the Department during the absence on detached service of Lt. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon. (S. O. 78, D. Col., July 18.)

The officers named herein are detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods during the current fiscal year to the Indians at the following Indian Agencies, viz.: Fort Apache Agency, Arizona, 2d Lt. J. A. Lynch, 15th Inf.; Fort Apache, Arizona; 2d Lt. G. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav. (alternate), Fort Apache, Arizona; Ute and Ouray Agency, Utah, Capt. M. D. Parker, 7th Cav., Fort Du Cheene, Utah; 2d Lt. R. B. Powers, 7th Cav. (alternate), Fort Du Cheene, Utah; Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, 1st Lt. Farand Sayre, 8th Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo.; 2d Lt. H. A. Sievert, 9th Cav. (alternate), Fort Washakie, Wyo.; San Carlos Agency, Arizona, Capt. E. B. Fuller, 7th Cav., Fort Grant, Arizona; 1st Lt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf. (alternate), Fort Grant, Arizona; Santa Fe Agency, Nebraska, 2d Lt. C. B. Day, 10th Cav., Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lt. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 23d Inf. (alternate), Fort Crook, Neb.; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Oklahoma, 1st Lt. J. H. Shulerberger, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, Oklahoma; Capt. J. A. Gaston, 8th Cav. (alternate), Fort Reno, Oklahoma; Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma, Capt. C. H. Varnum, 7th Cav., Fort Sill, Oklahoma; 1st Lt. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav. (alternates), Fort Sill, Oklahoma. (S. O. 78, D. Colo., July 18.)

DEPOTS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

The following are designated as important depots to which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies and assignments: New York City; Cincinnati, O.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Dunn-Loring, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Tampa, Fla.; San Francisco, Cal.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Capt. George B. Davis, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to duty as an assistant to the Commanding General of Subsistence, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel. Col. C. A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subs., U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping supplies at the Subsistence Depot at New York City. Lt. Col. John J. Clagge, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subs., U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Cincinnati, O., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel. Maj. P. E. Nye, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Chattanooga, Tenn., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Maj. William L. Alexander, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at St. Louis, Mo., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Maj. Oklahoma M. Smith, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Chicago, Ill., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lt. Col. Edward R. Dray, C. C. S. U. S. V., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Atlanta, Ga., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel. Maj. Abel L. Smith, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Tampa, Fla., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lt. Col. William H. Baldwin, C. C. S. U. S. V., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at San Francisco, Cal., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel. Capt. John H. Duval, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Jacksonville, Fla., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major. Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Miami, Fla., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major. Capt. John Little, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at Dunn-Loring, Va., and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

G. C. M. CASES.

Pvt. J. W. Monroe, Battery B, 1st Heavy Art., California Volunteers, was tried before a G. C. M. for sleeping on post, and was found not guilty and acquitted. In reviewing this case Maj. Gen. Merriam says: "The evidence shows beyond reasonable doubt that the accused was asleep on post, but it also establishes the extenuating fact that he was in no condition to be mounted. As sleeping on post is a most grave offense, and in some cases punishable with death, it is necessary to the gravamen of the offense that the soldier in question should be in the full possession of his senses. The responsibility for the failure of justice in this case rests on the officer who mounted the guard, and the Sergeant who failed to report to his superior officer facts reported officially to him. Subject to the foregoing remarks the finding and acquittal are approved." (S. O. 86, D. Cal., July 18.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in due time to the President of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, August 22, 1898, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department: 2d Lt. Harry H. Stout, 6th Cav.; 2d Lt. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lt. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav. (Major and Q. M., U. S. V.); 1st Lt. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf.; 1st Lt. Willard P. Burnham, 20th Inf. (Lieut. Col. 4th Missouri Volts.). (H. Q. A., July 21.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Fort Columbus, Detail: Lieuts. D. C. Howard, E. D. Fullerton, P. F. Packard and M. G. Spinks. (Fort Columbus, July 24.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren, Detail: Capt. E. T. Brown, Lieuts. N. O. Danforth, J. L. Gibbs and W. H. Nilsson. (Fort Warren, July 22.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Monroe, Detail: Capts. W. B. Homer and C. W. Adams, and Lieuts. G. T. King and H. R. Riley. (Fort Monroe, July 20.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Schuyler, July 23, Detail: Capt. J. E. Eastman, F. Isherwood and B. S. Hart, and Lieut. H. G. Romaine. (Fort Schuyler, July 23.)

Garrison C. M., Portland Head, Detail: Capt. G. F. R. Harrison, Lieuts. E. B. Gayle, J. D. Barrett and R. Landon. (Fort Preble, July 21.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock, Detail: Capts. J. R. Mudell and J. A. Mather, and Lieuts. R. W. Watson and J. H. Ryno. (Fort Hancock, July 21.)

A. G. C. M., to consist of the following named officers of the 2d North Carolina Volunteer Inf., is appointed to meet at Camp Dan Russell, Raleigh, N. C., July 25: Lt. Col. Andrew D. Cowles, Maj. Benjamin F. Dixon, Capt. William T. H. Bell, James T. Smith, Donald MacRae and Joel L. Gibson, 1st Lieuts. Butler A. Justice, James C. Albritton, Plato T. Durham and Stephen O. Smith, 2d Lieuts. John F. Rowland, Roger L. Meadow, Robert H. Cowan and John S. Adams, Judge Advocate. (S. O. 90, D. G. A., July 20.)

At Fort Freiburg, Me., July 29, Detail: Capt. George F. E. Harrison, 7th Art.; Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham, 1st Mass. Vol. Art.; 1st Lt. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 1st Lt. Lieut. Charles F. Nostrom, 1st Mass. Vol. Art.; 2d Lt. Edwin Landon, 2d Art.; 2d Lt. Wm. J. McCullough and Joseph S. Francis, 1st Mass. Vol. Art., and 1st Lt. John D. Barrette, 7th Art., J. A. (S. O. 104, D. E., July 29.)

At Fort Hancock, N. J., July 25, Detail: Capt. Dennis F. Collins, Herman O. Bauer and John H. Wehrly, 1st Lieuts. John H. Ryne, Richard H. White, Simeon P. Dey and Harry L. Dietz, 2d N. J. Inf.; 2d Lt. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 104, D. E., July 25.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., July 25, Detail: Maj. Henry C. Barthman, Capt. Daniel S. Sullivan, William L. Fish and Ernest A. Jannicly, 1st Lieuts. John A. Myers, William F. Johnston and William H. Doremus, 2d Lt. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Jordan, Adj't. 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 104, D. E., July 25.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth, Detail: Capt. A. W. Vogdes and J. F. Cline, Lieuts. L. J. Park and C. C. Davis. (Fort Wadsworth, July 25.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry, Detail: Lieuts. W. C. Davis, J. H. Hoskinson, H. Prudeng and R. H. McMaster. (Fort McHenry, July 25.)

G. O. 101, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 18, 1898.

Publishes instructions in connection with the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the Province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, for the guidance of the military commander of the United States during the military occupation.

G. O. 102, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 18, 1898.

The following has been received from the President and is published for the information of the Army:

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1898.

General Shafter, Commanding U. S. Forces, Santiago, Cuba: The President of the United States sends to you and your brave Army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under Gen. Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the Nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

By order of the Secretary of War: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 103, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 21, 1898.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolution of Congress, which were all approved July 8:

I. Act fixing pay and allowances of Chaplains for Volunteer regiments.

II. Act to increase the number of Post Quartermaster Sergeants.

III. Act to authorize the Secretary of War to exercise discretion in certain cases.

IV. Joint Resolution to correct omission relative to Signal Officers on the staff of Corps Commanders, etc.

CIRCULAR 26, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 20, 1898.

The following decisions are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Uniform—Acting Assistant Surgeons will be permitted to wear the undress uniform of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, bereft of all marks and insignia of rank. (Decision Sec. War, July 14, 98-02491 A. G. O.)

II. Uniform—The crossed sabres, crossed cannon, and crossed rifles, according to arm, will be worn on the collar of the Khaki blouse. (Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, 54892 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, JULY 14, 1898.

Publishes instructions for the guidance of all officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department in the Hawaiian Islands.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, JULY 19, 1898.

The following extract from a communication of the Commanding Officer, Benicia Arsenal, dated July 16, 1898, is published for the information and guidance of officers serving in this command:

"It is requested that when officers submit more than one requisition for ordnance stores that a note be made as to whether stores asked for in previous requisitions are included in the last. It is found that stores are being duplicated through an officer submitting a partial requisition and a few days later submitting another and including therein stores asked for in the first."

This causes great confusion."

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam:

J. B. BENNETT, 1st Lt., 7th Inf., Adj't. A. A. A. G.

G. O. 30, DEPT. COLUMBIA, JULY 20, 1898.

The Battalion of Washington Volunteer Infantry, Maj. H. Fox, commanding, now at Tacoma, Wash., will proceed by rail to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and there take station.

G. O. 31, DEPT. COLUMBIA, JULY 20, 1898.

The Headquarters, Band and 2d Battalion, 1st Washington Vol. Inf., Col. John H. Wholley, 1st Washington Vol. Inf., commanding, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed on July 23 by rail to San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival, Col. Wholley will report his command to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty and station.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam:

WIRT DAVIS, Maj. 5th Cav., A. I. G., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 12, DEPT. CAL., JULY 20, 1898.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, July 15, 1898.

Acting Asst. Surg. J. F. Minor, U. S. A., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (through headquarters Dept. of California):

Sir—In answer to your request of the 21st ult., to be permitted to wear a uniform dress to be prescribed by the War Department, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War decides that Acting Assistant Surgeons will be permitted to wear undress uniform of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, bereft of all marks and insignia of rank. Very respectfully,

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A. A. G.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam:

J. B. BENNETT, 1st Lt., 7th Inf., Adj't. A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. CAL., JULY 21, 1898.

Publishes a list of reports, returns, etc., to be forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, by officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of California.

War Department, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1898.

The license heretofore granted to Sylvester Scovel, of the New York "World," is hereby revoked, and he will not be permitted to accompany any part of the Army in the field under any conditions whatever.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Headquarters of 2d Army Corps.

Camp Russell A. Alger, July 25, 1898.

To the Commanding Officer:

Sir—In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, Commanding General directs that you proceed as soon as possible by rail to Newport News for embarkation, if transportation will permit, with Hains's Brigade. Your command will take their horses and will be fully equipped. You will take thirty days' field rations for the men and ten days' forage for the animals, with fifty rounds of ammunition for each man.

If not practicable to go with Hains's Brigade, your com-

mand will go into camp on arrival at Newport News and will report the fact to this headquarters. You will send descriptive lists of all men who do not accompany your command to this headquarters and the date return required by A. R. 766.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation. Very respectfully,

C. S. ROBERTS, Assistant Adjutant General.

G. O. 107, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 25, 1898.

The following memorandum of material to be furnished by the several bureaus for the active installation of range and position finders is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Engineer Department—Towers for position finders, where necessary, and station houses for position finders, searchlights, etc., protected in the best manner practicable. The interior dimensions of the position tower stations should be about fourteen feet square and eight feet high.

Oil engine and dynamo for each fort or detached battery, with the necessary accessories, such as switchboard, searchlights, and all material for lighting, and the application of electrical power.

Telpher boats for each gun platform.

Suitable arrangements at the battery for the installation of emergency-range finders and instruments for observation of fire. For this purpose two alternative positions, one at each flank of the battery and well back from the effects of the blast of the gun, are necessary.

Ordnance Department—For angle measuring instruments, replotting boards, difference disks, range scales, drawing instruments, materials, etc. \$500 per battery.

Position finders have already been ordered.

Sights for giving direction only, for each gun (to be placed on sight) standard and to be provided with a device for giving deviation in minutes, right or left.

Signal Department—The Signal Department will furnish all military posts and seacoast defence stations with such instruments and materials as may be needed for the electrical installation of range finders and the fire control system, for the purpose of intercommunication. This includes telephones and telegraphic instruments, electrical clocks, megaphones, field glasses, telescopes, and necessary meteorological instruments, etc. Also, such cable and land lines as may be required to connect contiguous military posts, or for connecting the posts with the commercial telegraph system. The duty of furnishing such instruments and materials as by law imposed upon the Signal Corps, and proper regulations therefor will be promptly filled.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 26, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 25, 1898.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Uniform—Where troops are in the field during extreme warm weather and the officers and enlisted men do not wear their bicornes on drill, the chevrons may be worn on the sleeves of the blue shirts in case of non-commissioned officers, and the ordinary insignia of rank on the collars of the blue shirts in the case of commissioned officers. (Huling S. War, July 21, 98-02492 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 105, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 25, 1898.

The following order of the President directing the opening of postal communication between the United States and Santiago de Cuba and such other portions of the enemy's territory as may from time to time come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive anafian, Washington, July 21, 1898.

In view of the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the forces of the United States, it is ordered that postal communication between the United States and that port, which has been suspended since the opening of hostilities with Spain, may be resumed subject to such military regulations as may be deemed necessary.

As other portions of the enemy's territory come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, postal communication may be opened under the same conditions.

The domestic postal service within the territory thus occupied may be continued on the same principles already indicated for the continuance of the local municipal and judicial administration, and it may be extended as the local requirements make justifiable under the supervision of the military commander.

The revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it, and the United States postage stamps are therefore to be used.

The Postmaster General is charged with the execution of this order in cooperation with the military commander, to whom the Secretary of War will give the necessary directions.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 106, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 25, 1898.

I. By direction of the President, the fort at Clarks Point, New Bedford, Mass., shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Rodman, in honor of Lt. Col. William Logan Rodman, 37th Regt. Massachusetts Vol. Inf., who was killed in the late Civil War. He fell in action at Fort Sumter, S. C., May 27, 1863.

II. By direction of the President the fort at Willets Point, N. Y., at the eastern entrance to New York Harbor, shall hereafter be known and designated as Fort Totten, in honor of Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief of Engineers, who died April 22, 1864.

III. Paragraphs 1232 and 1234 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

1232. Enlisted men, hospital matrons, and female nurses are each entitled to one ration per day. When the rate of pay of a civilian employed with the Army does not exceed sixty dollars per month, and the circumstances of his service make it necessary, and the terms of his engagement provide for it, there may be issued to him one ration in kind per day, on ratios return signed and certified as necessary by the officer in charge, and ordered by the commanding officer.

1234. Civilians at rates of pay of sixty dollars or more per month, employed with the Army at remote places or in the field where food can not otherwise be procured, may be allowed to purchase from the Subsistence Department, in limited quantities for their own use, for cash at cost price, such articles

G. O. 90, W. D., A. G. O., JULY 15, 1898.

When the land forces of the United States are organized into Army corps, divisions and brigades, the same will be designated by the following symbols, flags and pennants, and badges, made according to description and designs in the office of the Quartermaster General: [The symbols, flags and pennants, and badges, both the new and the old, appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of July 9, 1898, page 207, while the text of the order was published in our issue of July 2, page 884.]

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. V., will assume temporary command of the military post of the Presidio of San Francisco, in addition to his present duties with Expeditionary Forces encamped in that vicinity. (S. O. 59, D. Cal., July 21.)

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, U. S. V., commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. H. C. Schuman, Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Camp Townsend, Peekskill, N. Y., on official business. (S. O. 162, D. B. July 22.)

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, U. S. V., commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. H. C. Schuman, Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to West Point on official business. (S. O. 166, D. E. July 27.)

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Camp Alger, Va., and report to the Commanding General, 2d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U. S. V., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The orders detailing Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. A. G., U. S. V. (Maj. 17th Inf.), and Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg., as members of a Board of Officers convened at the War Department for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, and the orders directing 1st Lieut. George F. Ahern, 25th Inf., to report to the said Board for examination, etc., are revoked. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

Maj. William A. Simpson, A. A. G., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Pacific and will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Judge Adv., U. S. V., now on duty with the 4th Army Corps, will report to Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., for temporary duty until he shall reach Porto Rico, when he will report to the Major General commanding the Army, for duty during the campaign in Porto Rico. Upon the completion of the duty which may be assigned him he will return to the headquarters of the 4th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Fayette W. Roe, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Baltimore, Md., on business pertaining to his property accountability to the Q. M. Dept. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

So much of par. 45, S. O. 149, June 25, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. M. H. Colwell, Q. M., 2d Ohio Vol. Inf., is amended to read N. H. Colwell. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Frederick H. Bugher, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., now sick on board the steamer Seneca, will proceed to his home and await orders. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frank Brown (appointed July 22, 1898, from Q. M. Sergt. 16th Inf., and Albert H. Kratzke (appointed July 22, 1898, from Sergt., Co. C, 20th Inf., now at Santiago, Cuba, will report to Capt. Charles J. Goff, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., at that place, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.) Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Hayes (appointed July 21, 1898, from Q. M. Sergt., 11th Inf.), Patrick J. Leonard (appointed July 21, 1898, from 1st Sergt., Co. K, 11th Inf.), Nathan Cahn (appointed July 21, 1898, from Q. M. Sergt., 19th Inf.), and Paul E. Guyot (appointed July 21, 1898, from 1st Sergt., Co. I, 19th Inf.), now supposed to be at Tampa, Fla., will report to Capt. John B. Henderer, Depot Q. M., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Post Q. M. Sergts. Stanislaus M. Niescer and Thomas Patton (appointed July 21, 1898, from Sergeant Major and Quartermaster sergeant, respectively, 4th Cav.), now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are temporarily assigned to duty at that post. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Spencer (appointed July 21, 1898, from Sergeant, Troop D, 3d Cav.), now at Santiago, Cuba, will report for duty to Capt. Charles J. Goff, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., at that station. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., who is also detailed for duty as Acting Comy. of Sub., will proceed at once to New York City, N. Y., and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Depot Q. M., for duty on board the steamer Manitoba. Capt. Aspinwall will assume charge of the steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Q. M.'s and Sub. Depts. while on board, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by Col. Kimball. When troops are embarked on the steamer named, Capt. Aspinwall will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Charles M. Wrigley, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., who is also detailed for duty as Acting Comy. of Sub., will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and report in person to Maj. James L. Wilson, Q. M., U. S. V., for duty on board the steamer Roumanian, now en route from New York City to that place. Capt. Wrigley will assume charge of the steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Q. M.'s and Sub. Depts. while on board, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by Maj. Wilson. The future movement of the steamer will be governed by directions given by proper authority after arrival at its destinations. When troops are embarked on the steamer named, Capt. Wrigley will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

The resignation of Col. Crosby P. Miller, Q. M. Dept., U. S. V., of his commission as Lieut. Col. and Chief Q. M. of Volunteers only has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 12, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. James A. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Raymond Sulzer, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty at Hilo, Dept. of Lakes. (S. O. 47, D. L., July 19.)

Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters, Dept. of Lakes. (S. O. 48, D. L., July 21.)

Maj. Medad C. Martin, Q. M., U. S. V., will, until further orders, make one visit daily from Washington, D. C., to Dunn Loring, Va., on official duties. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. James M. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Newport News, Va., and report to Maj. James L. Wilson, Q. M., for duty under his direction. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from his present duty pertaining to the Philippine expedition, and will report in person to Maj. Oscar F. Long, Depot Q. M., San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on board the Quartermaster's steamer *Azores*, now at that city. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., who is detailed for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to New York, Fla., and report to Maj. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., at that place, for duty on board the steamer Michigan. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Julius A. Penn, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., now sick at Tampa, Fla., will proceed to his home, Cincinnati, O. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

Capt. John W. McHarg, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume charge of the construction of the Pavilion Hospital at that post. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

Capt. Ambrose R. Gonzales, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to Santiago de Cuba, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jay Cooke, 3d, Comy. of Sub., U. S. V., is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to Maj. Gen.

James F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Comy. Sergt. George Pulsifer, is transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Comy. Sergt. August Schreiber, now at Fort Niagara, N. Y., upon his own application, is placed upon the retired list, to take effect July 27, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Dravo, C. O. S. U. S. V., Chief Comy., Dept. of the Gulf, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Commissary General. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Capt. Nathaniel T. Messer, C. S. U. S. V., recently appointed, will join the U. S. S. Scandia at San Francisco, Cal., and assume duty as C. S. and A. Q. M. on said steamer. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, and from additional temporary duty at Fort Pickens, Fla., and will proceed to Fernandina, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., 4th Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

Maj. Charles R. Parke, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. V., 2d Army Corps, Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. Charles L. Heitzmann, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty pertaining to muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartau, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., is relieved from temporary duty at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and resume his duties as Chief Surgeon, Department of the Lakes. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Edmund Barry, U. S. A., will proceed to Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Acting Asst. Surg. P. Conover Field, U. S. A., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., 7th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. Nelson H. Henry, Division Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Fernandina, Fla., and report to Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., 4th Army Corps, for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. George H. Penrose, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding Department of the Pacific, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. Orden Rafferty, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed (late Surg., 50th Iowa Vols.), will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report in person to Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg., U. S. A., in charge of U. S. General Hospital at that post, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

1st Lieut. Edward J. Barrett, Asst. Surg., 2d U. S. Vol. Engineers, now at Fort Sheridan, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to Maj. William C. Langstaff, 2d U. S. Vol. Engineers, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Acting Asst. Surgs. George A. McHenry and J. R. Tackett, U. S. A., will proceed at once from Miami to Tampa, Fla., and there await transportation by the first transport to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Acting Asst. Surg. H. P. Wilkinson, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., in charge of U. S. S. Olivette, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Baen Street, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for duty with the encampment of recruits at that place. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed from the places hereinabove designated to New York City, N. Y., to await transportation by the U. S. S. Olivette to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty: Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. Geddings, from Charles-ton, S. C.; Acting Asst. Surg. Solomon P. Green, from Warrenton, N. C.; Acting Asst. Surg. James S. Kennedy, from Chambersburg, Pa.; Acting Asst. Surg. A. H. Simonton, from Birmingham, Ala.; Acting Asst. Surg. Charles H. Fischer and A. M. Brown, from Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. William S. Bryant, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (late Asst. Surg., 1st Mass. Art.), will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with 7th Army Corps. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Henry B. Lee, U. S. A., will proceed from Somerville, S. C., to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Maj. Lawrence B. Carr, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for transportation on the steamer Olivette to Cuba, reporting on arrival there to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed from the places designated to New York City, N. Y., to await transportation by the U. S. S. Olivette to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., for duty: Acting Asst. Surg. William T. Hamilton, from Ironston, Ala.; Acting Asst. Surgs. James T. Persons and H. B. Mohr, from Mobile, Ala. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Edgar L. Griffin, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla., for duty. (S. O. 70, D. G., July 22.)

The following-named Medical Officers, Hospital Stewards and Privates of the Hospital Corps, are assigned for duty with troops about to take passage on the steamer Pennsylvania: Maj. S. O. L. Potter, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. F. J. Adams, Surg., 1st Montana Vols.; Asst. Surg. Leroy Southmayd, 1st Montana Vols.; three Hospital Stewards of the 1st Montana Vols.; Ptzs. Harry A. Green, Rudolph Herbst, Warner Jennings, Charles G. Kline, Daniel A. McMeilen, Albert D. McNeal, Oliver N. Nelson, Fred Peterson, Alexander G. Raison, John E. Stram, Charles Stuart Patterson, Albert B. Tonkin and Hugo A. Wahl, Hosp. Corps. (S. O. 85, D. Cal., July 12.)

Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and pay the troops of the U. S. Vol. Inf. in camp near that point. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 23.)

Maj. Manly B. Curry, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Macon, Ga., and pay the troops of the U. S. Vol. Inf. in camp near that point. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 23.)

Maj. Jerome A. Watrous, Paymr., U. S. A., now on duty in the office of the Paymaster General, is relieved from temporary duty in that office, and will take station at Boston, Mass. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

The following-named Additional Paymasters, U. S. V., are assigned to duty and station in Washington, D. C., from the dates set opposite their respective names: Maj. James W. Dawes, June 16, 1898; Maj. William J. Black, June 29, 1898; Maj. Ralph Hartell, at Denver, Colo., Dept. of the Colorado, May 18, 1898; Maj. Thomas A. Cummings, at St. Paul, Minn., Dept. of Dakota, July 6, 1898; Maj. Frederic C. Lord, at San Francisco, Cal., Dept. of California, July 11, 1898; Maj. Edward A. Bigelow, at Chicago, Ill., Dept. of the Lakes, July 12, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Payments to troops in Dept. of California on muster of June 30, 1898, are assigned as follows: Lieut. Col. F. M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at San Diego Barracks and Camp at Santa Cruz, Cal.; Maj. W. B. Schofield, Addl. Paymr., at Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O. 82, D. Cal., July 12.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about July 17, is granted Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr. (S. O. 117, D. Col., July 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A. (S. O. 68, D. G., July 12.)

Maj. John Demerit, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., and his authorized clerk, Mr. C. H. Lauman, are assigned passage on the steamer Pennsylvania, en route to the Philippine Islands. (S. O. 85, D. Cal., July 17.)

Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and pay the troops of the U. S. Vol. Inf. in camp near that point. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 23.)

Maj. Jerome A. Watrous, Paymr., U. S. A., now on duty in the office of the Paymaster General, is relieved from temporary duty in that office, and will take station at Boston, Mass. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

The following-named Additional Paymasters, U. S. V., are assigned to duty and station in Washington, D. C., from the dates set opposite their respective names: Maj. James W. Dawes, June 16, 1898; Maj. William J. Black, June 29, 1898; Maj. Ralph Hartell, at Denver, Colo., Dept. of the Colorado, July 6, 1898; Maj. Frederic C. Lord, at San Francisco, Cal., Dept. of California, July 11, 1898; Maj. Edward A. Bigelow, at Chicago, Ill., Dept. of the Lakes, July 12, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. James P. Dean, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the 2d Army Corps and will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., is relieved from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and take charge of the ordnance material being collected at that point, and proceed therewith to its destination. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. Eli D. Hoyle, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to duty with the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., for embarkation therewith. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. James P. Dean, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed to the powder works of Ladlin & Rand, at Pompton Lakes, N. J., for the purpose of inspecting powder in process of manufacture. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the expedition to Porto Rico, and will accompany Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., to that island. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. James C. Sanford, C. E., will temporarily transfer his present duties, with all money and property pertaining thereto, to Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E., and will take station at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and assume charge of the construction of the military road from that post to the mouth of Buffalo Fork of Snake River. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

The orders directing Maj. Spencer Cosby, Engineer Officer, U. S. V., to proceed from Philadelphia, to Chickamauga, and report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty as Division Engineer, are so amended as to direct him to report to Maj. Gen. Brooke at Newport News, Va., for the duty specified. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Addl. 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Alstaetter, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. James R. Quinn, C. E., at New Orleans, La., and will take station at Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, C. E., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Maj. Josiah Pierce, Jr., Chief Engr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 2d Army Corps and will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., is relieved from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and take charge of the ordnance material being collected at that point, and proceed therewith to its destination. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. Eli D. Hoyle, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., will proceed to duty with the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., for embarkation therewith. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Maj. James P. Dean, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Capt. J. Walker Benét, O. D., is relieved from duty at the Bethlehem Iron Works, and assigned to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of the Lake Erie Engineering Company, with station at Buffalo, N. Y. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Ord. Sgt. Jacob Marbach, will proceed from Fort Bliss to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for admission to the hospital. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 25.)

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John L. Rodgers, U. S. V., Chief of Artillery, for duty with the siege train in charge of ordnance stores and reserve ammunition. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., is assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to commence from July 7, 1898, vice Capt. Charles R. Smith, now Major, Ord. Dept., relieved in that capacity as of that date. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Ord. Sgt. Peter Hein, now at Ordnance Depot, Tampa, Fla., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

1st Lieut. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed one visit weekly to each of the places hereinabove named, between July 25 and Sept. 1, 1898, on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles: The Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y.; the works of Stewart Worden, Syracuse, N. Y. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

Par. II, S. O. 180, July 9, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Capt. William B. Gordon, Ord. Dept., to perform the duties therein specified, instead of 1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed six visits to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed thirteen visits per month during the months of August, September and October, 1898, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of revolvers. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. C. W. Foster, 6th Art. (Fort Hancock, July 21.)

1st Lieut. J. K. Cree, Adj't, 6th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, Ord. and Rec. Officer. (Fort McHenry, July 26.)

2d Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 6th Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary and Post Treasurer. (Fort Hancock, July 28.)

1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report in person to the C. O. of his regiment for appointment as Quartermaster thereto. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Horace C. Lansing, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will take station at Washington, D. C., for duty in charge of the organization and equipment of the U. S. Vol. Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

Lieut. G. H. Tilly, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will report to Col. H. C. Kessier, 1st Montana Vol. Inf., and accompany that regiment on steamer Pennsylvania to Manila. (S. O. 80, D. Cal., July 18.)

The resignation of Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Asst. Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., of his commission as Colonel, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, only, has been accepted, to take effect July 20, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., now at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. City, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

4TH CAVALRY.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Malin Craig, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

2d Lieut. Malin Craig, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

5TH CAVALRY.

Capt. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Milwaukee, Wis., and will proceed at once to join his regiment via Tampa, Fla. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

Par. 4, S. O. 167, July 18, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to transfers of Capts. Earl D. Thomas and Fred W. Foster, 6th Cav., is revoked. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

6TH CAVALRY.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Colorado, and from mustering duty at Denver, and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav., will proceed via Jacksonville, Fla., to Porto Rico, in charge of the steamer conveying fighters, etc., to the command of the Major General Commanding the Army. After discharging the cargo of the steamer he will report to the Major General Commanding for further instructions. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

7TH CAVALRY.

In complying with par. 28, S. O. 138, June 13, 1898, H. Q. A., 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., will proceed via Richmond, Ky. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

1st Lieut. William T. Littlebrandt, 7th Cav., is relieved from mustering duty at Salt Lake City, Utah, and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

1st Lieut. Selah R. Tompkins, 7th Cav., having completed the duty assigned him in connection with the muster into service of U. S. Volunteers from Oklahoma, I. T., will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

2d Lieut. E. L. King, 7th Cav., A. D. C., regimental recruiting officer, will proceed from Denver to Sterling, Colo., on business connected with recruiting for the 7th Cav. (S. O. 70, D. Colo., July 21.)

8TH CAVALRY.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Brockenridge, U. S. V., for duty as Aide-de-Camp. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

9TH CAVALRY.

Leave on account of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Winslow S. Wood, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

1st ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., is assigned to Battery E, 4th Art., for duty. (Fort Monroe, July 26.)

2D ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., is relieved from mustering duty at Danbury, Conn., and will join his battery. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Sergt. W. Katen, C. 2d Art., is detailed Overseer of Labor. (Fort Warren, July 23.)

Pvt. D. J. Shean, E. 2d Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. (Capt. J. B. Eastman, 2d Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Schuyler, July 22.)

Crops. T. J. Seaman and R. C. Camp, and Pvts. P. Galagher and W. Phair, E. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeants. (Capt. E. S. Forney, L. M. McCullough, W. J. Smith, J. G. Parker, F. Dunn and E. Barry, E. 2d Art., have been promoted to Corporals.)

Sergt. H. O. K. F. Larsen, D. 2d Art., is detailed on duty with the Signal Department. (Fort Adams, July 25.)

3D ARTILLERY.

Maj. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art., is assigned to Fort Mason, Cal., for station. (S. O. 83, D. Cal., July 14.)

2d Lieut. E. O. Suratt, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., and report to the C. O. of that post for G. C. M. duty. (S. O. 119, D. Col., July 21.)

5TH ARTILLERY.

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, July 24.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 6th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Ordnance, Engineer, Signal and Rec. Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, July 22.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 6th Art., is assigned to the temporary command of Battery C.

Sergt. R. A. McDonald, A. 6th Art., having re-enlisted, his warrant from Sept. 5, 1897, is continued.

Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art., is detailed to inspect and purchase horses for Volunteer Light Artillery, vice 1st Lieut. Ell D. Hoyle, 2d Art., relieved. Capt. Hills will make such daily visits to New York City as may be necessary for this duty. (S. O. 163, D. Cal., July 25.)

Sergt. John Marine, K. 5th Art., having re-enlisted, has had his warrant continued from Feb. 15, 1897.

The headquarters of the 5th Art., Lieut. Col. Tully McCros commanding, are now at Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCros, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the board of officers appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, vice Maj. William P. Voss, 6th Art., and Capt. James C. Bush, 7th Art., relieved. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

GARDE SVORGA 6TH ARTILLERY.

Corp. P. C. Schmitt, A. 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Pvt. D. M. Elam, I. 6th Art., has been appointed Sergeant. 2d Lieut. R. H. McMaster, 6th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Rec. Officer and Ordnance Officer. (Fort McHenry, July 20.)

Corp. M. Rooney, F. 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. C. W. Foster, 6th Art. (Fort Hancock, July 21.)

1st Lieut. J. K. Cree, Adj't, 6th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, Ord. and Rec. Officer. (Fort McHenry, July 26.)

2d Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 6th Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary and Post Treasurer. (Fort Hancock, July 28.)

1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report in person to the C. O. of his regiment for appointment as Quartermaster thereto. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

7TH ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to Fort Schuyler and take station. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 25.)

Pvt. G. W. Huff, Co. L, 7th Art., has been appointed Sergeant.

Corps. D. O'Connell, J. P. Connolly and M. Sonders, Co. F, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Crops. W. H. Bowe, C. M. Deck, H. A. Berry, F. R. Grant, H. W. Ewing, F. Chaloupa and H. G. Talcott, and Artificer H. G. Talcott and Pvts. G. Willey, K. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

2D INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 2d Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty with the recruits belonging to his regiment. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

3D INFANTRY.

Sergt. Charlie Jones, Co. A, 3d Inf., is attached to Battery F, 6th Art. (Fort Monroe, July 22.)

4TH INFANTRY.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

6TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, 6th Inf., now in Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. City, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for the purpose of receiving treatment in the hospital at that post. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

7TH INFANTRY.

Col. Daniel W. Benjamin, 7th Inf., having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, his retirement from active service this date is announced. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose of receiving medical treatment. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

8TH INFANTRY.

Pvt. W. D. Piety, Co. C, 8th Inf., died at Fort Monroe July 23.

12TH INFANTRY.

Maj. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion, and from temporary duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and assume command of that portion of his regiment in camp near that post. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

Maj. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf., will proceed to Waco, Ga., and assume command of the portion of his regiment in camp at that point. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 25.)

14TH INFANTRY.

Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., is relieved from mustering duty pertaining to the Volunteers of the State of Washington. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

15TH INFANTRY.

Capt. David B. Mitchell, 15th Inf., is relieved from mustering duty at Santa Fe, N. M., and will proceed, via Fort Grant, to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for duty there. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

2d Lieut. Thomas R. Parker, 15th Inf., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (S. O. 79, D. Colo., July 21.)

16TH INFANTRY.

So much of par. 22, S. O. No. 131, June 4, 1898, from this office, as temporarily relieves 2d Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf., from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and assigned him to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., until August 28, 1898, is so amended as to permanently relieve him at the Military Academy and to continue him on his present duties until further orders. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

17TH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., now at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to his home, and await orders. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

19TH INFANTRY.

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf., is transferred from Co. M of that regiment. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

20TH INFANTRY.

The following transfers are made in 20th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, from Co. H to M; Lieut. Charles W. Weston, from Co. M to H. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

21ST INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Leuts Wahl, 21st Inf., is relieved from mustering duty at Columbus, Miss., and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty with the recruits of his regiment stationed at or near Fort McPherson. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Pvt. Michael O'Malley, A. 21st Inf., wounded at Santiago, died July 25, in the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

The leave for one month on account of Surgeon's certificate, granted Maj. John N. Coe, 21st Inf., is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

22ND INFANTRY.

Maj. J. Milton Thompson, 22nd Inf., is relieved from mustering duty with the U. S. V., and will rejoin his proper station. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

A press note says: "One of the interesting wounded soldiers at St. Peter's, Brooklyn, is Pvt. Alfred Riddle, of the 24th U. S. Inf. He has been in the service twenty-eight years. He is shot in the abdomen and a bone in his arm was shattered in the battle of San Juan."

23RD INFANTRY.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted Maj. Mott Hooton, 23rd Inf. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. A. G., U. S. V. (Major, 17th Inf.), President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art. (Major, 3d Virginia Vol.); 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 8th Art. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. H. O. Bauer, Lieuts. J. E. Mather, J. Wear and H. Landale. (Fort Hancock, July 26.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren. Detail: Capt. A. D. Schenck, Lieuts. D. Fuller, C. H. Fuller and F. W. Harrington. (Fort Warren, July 27.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Monroe. Detail: Capts. A. Blaker and G. F. Haupt, and Lieuts. R. S. Chenoweth and H. F. Hayes. (Fort Monroe, July 24.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Preble. Detail: Capt. G. P. E. Harrison, Lieuts. E. E. Gayle, J. D. Barrette and E. Landen. (Fort Preble, July 25.)

Maj. Gen. Merritt, in S. O. 28, July 20, 1898, designates the officers and enlisted men to proceed to Manila on the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro on July 22 from San Francisco. There were 50 officers, 846 enlisted men and 10 civilians, a total of 906. The officers and troops were as follows: Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, U. S. V.; Capt. Edward Murphy, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Capt. A. W. Kimball, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. Seth M. Milliken, Comy. of Sub. U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Sanders, 1st Montana Vol. Inf. Aide, and 2d Lieut. A. W. Bradbury, 7th Cal. Vol. Inf. Aide, all on the staff of Gen. Otis. Enlisted men pertaining to Gen. Otis's headquarters: Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Whipple, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V.; Capt. O. A. Devol, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Capt. C. L. Walcutt, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. Samuel W. Belford, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Capt. E. Russel, 1st Lieut. F. H. Bailey, 2d Lieut. W. O. Bailey, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Gordon, Vol. Signal Corps. Enlisted men of Signal Corps Detachment: Maj. R. C. Warner, Surg., 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.; Capt. J. W. Cox, Asst. Surg., 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.; Hospital Steward Herbert J. Barker and Harry M. Fletcher, 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.; Pvts. Oscar H. Clark, John Allen, Hobart Nelson, Wm. F. Jeffrey, Oscar F. Lind, John L. Primmis, Edward Suther, and Harry F. Thompson; Jos. Vermilye, Bert H. Ward, John Woodward and Albert H. Danforth, Hosp. Corps.; 2d Lieut. Conrad Babcock, 7th Art.; two battalions of the 1st South Dakota Vol. Inf.; recruits for the Utah Light Artillery, attached W. M. Pinkerton, Chief Clerk; W. H. Douthat, Clerk; E. H. Cole, Clerk; Taylor P. Rundlet, Clerk; T. H. Mead, Engineer; P. Norton, Teamster; with Capt. Devin, A. M. Wells, Clerk, with Capt. Kimball, Surg.; Fred Miller, Ord. Dept.; Fred E. Page, Armorer; with Lieut. Col. Whipple, John Burton, Civilian Clerk, A. G. Dept.; O. H. J. Schlett, Steward, Red Cross Society.

Par. 1, S. O. 71, c. s., D. G., directing the withdrawal of the garrison at Key West Barracks, Fla., is revoked. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 25.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Robert M

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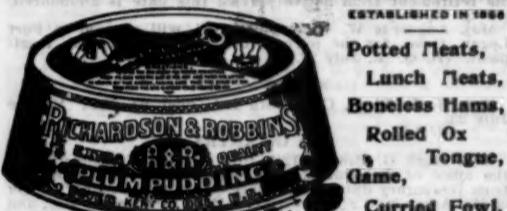
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RIFLED STEEL MORTARS.

Nothing of greater promise in new ordnance has
recently appeared than the rifled steel mortars which
first had a practical trial in the fight before Santiago.
It is expected that they will be of the greatest service in
the present campaign against Porto Rico and the com-
ing one against Havana. These little mortars are light
and can be readily transported with an advancing body
of men, are quick of fire, and are almost as accurate as
the rifled field piece. The clumsy old-fashioned mortars
were about as much a terror to those behind them as
in front, and if a shell now and then fell within a dozen
rods of the mark it was considered very good shooting
indeed. For the specific work of clearing trenches, these
small rifled mortars have already demonstrated their ef-
fectiveness. It is believed that they will be of equal
value in shelling a city.

Col. Wm. Jennings Bryan's Volunteer regiment ap-
pears to take "discipline" in a very free and easy way.
According to one of our exchanges, while the regiment
was at Omaha, the first principles of soldierly order were
conspicuous by their absence. It is to be hoped that
"the boys" have got their guns and "manners" both by
this time. When Col. Bryan passed down the line, generally in very limited attire, the Corporal of the guard,
with a pipe in his mouth, was often reading a newspaper.
Sometimes the Corporal failed to notice his Colonel's presence at all, and when he did it was merely to take
his pipe out of his mouth long enough to nod and say,
"Hello, Billy." There was little about the regiment to
indicate that it was a military body. Even during the
review at the exposition, when the boys knew they
were under the gaze of thousands, some of the troops
shifted their guns, while they took off their hats and
fanned themselves at the regular dress parade before
the grand stand of the Governor.

This war is directing the attention of the country to
its too much neglected Army and Navy and emphasizing
the importance of the virtues which they represent.
We might fill columns with extracts from
appreciative articles on our soldiers and sailors appear-
ing in the daily papers. Among others, the New
York "Press," speaking of the superiority of the Amer-
ican military man, says: "When at sea he sinks a
modern armored squadron in three-quarters of an hour,
or when on land he carries intrenchments defended by
equal numerical forces and shows a loss of officers un-
paralleled since the days when an officer's qualification
was to strike harder and thrust deeper than any man
under him, he does it as the result of years of painful,
practicing devotion to the traditions of his service and
his duty to his flag. Through years of neglect, through
years of contumely, so far as the so-called 'representa-
tives of the people' are concerned, he has prepared the
spectacles of skill and daring in which we carelessly
exult. He, aside and apart from the busy, selfish life
of the time, has cultivated the kind of patriotism which
is ready at the word not only to make of itself a burnt
offering, but to prepare for the sacrifice through years
of thankless, studious routine. There can be no better
result of this war than that which gives a commer-
cial people cause to pause and think upon the military
virtues; to know that these consist of far more than a
willingness to die for one's country—the Spaniards have
been ready to do that—that they consist first of all of
a capacity to pass a lifetime, if it need be, in the patient,
unrewarded, self-suppressive preparation to do for one's
country."

The new French ironclad Charlemagne, with all boil-
ers lit and her three engines going full power, developed
11,460 horse-power, with 120 revolutions. The
speed was 17.25 knots—natural draught. The French
claim that she can maintain this speed at sea. With
forced draught she developed 14,500 horse-power, and a
trifle over 18 knots.

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HONOR TO MAJOR GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER.

There has been criticism upon the conduct of the Santiago campaign by Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, and some of this has been reported in the columns of the "Army and Navy Journal." But if General Shafter has been a "bull in a china shop," as Washington critics assert, the crockery smashed by him has been Spanish crockery and the broken heads are those that are being sent home to the Iberian peninsula for repair.

The completeness of the campaign against Santiago is Gen. Shafter's best reply to the criticisms of those who found fault with its conduct. When a critic confounded by results has no more to say he takes refuge in the assertion that success is no criterion of merit, an assertion easy to make, but rarely applicable in matters of war, where the fortunate termination of a battle or campaign is of more absolute value than the methods of accomplishment. There have been very few great Generals who have not had their work belittled by the skilful use of this adage. This is true of Wellington, and Napoleon, but even more so of Gen. Grant, who, after laying at the feet of the nation victory after victory, was met by his detractors with the well worn remark that it was his luck and not his ability to which they were attributable. Gen. Shafter carried out completely the work he was set to do, promptly overcame obstacles which might well have daunted him, and in spite of inadequate preparation and a numerically inferior Army, compelled the surrender of a strong place and a strong enemy in a very brief period.

The press and the public have apparently misunderstood the distinct purpose which governed the Army's work, and in considering its campaign the utmost credit must be given to Gen. Shafter for appreciating that the sooner it was over the sooner our Navy could be released from the deadlock in which it was unfortunately placed. Furthermore, whoever was responsible for the incomplete preparation, Gen. Shafter rose superior to his environment. It has been said that he did not personally direct things—that this one or that is responsible for the success, and finally that the culminating battle was a soldier's battle without leadership. As to this it may be said most battles fought under the topographical conditions surrounding this one resolve themselves into contests where the individual qualities of the minor officers and soldiers have a controlling influence on the result.

As to the responsibility attached to or credit to be given to the subordinate generals, it may be said that generals are appointed to take responsibility. It is a part of their contract to exercise their talents in their sphere, and the fact that this one did this or another advised that, no more detracts from the credit due their commander than the dauntless courage of the private soldier necessarily obscures the action of their immediate commanders. Gen. Shafter was the controlling person, and from all we can learn, was so in fact as well as name. Gen. Miles admitted this by refusing to interpose his superior authority.

Before the arrival on the scene of the General commanding the Army the campaign under the conduct of Gen. Shafter had reached the point where success was evident. Gen. Henry in a letter markedly extols the vigor and military ability displayed by Gen. Shafter under conditions distinctly unfavorable. He was fortunate in having an Army equal to any emergency and of whose courage in the heat of battle and patience and endurance under the most disagreeable circumstances the nation is justly proud. That he availed himself of this instrument in a vigorous, practical and soldier-like way the progress and success of his campaign demon-

strates, and he is entitled to the full credit for the work done.

That great hardships and suffering have been inflicted upon the troops taking part in the Cuban campaign is undoubted. That a more thorough organization and preparation for the campaign might have prevented much of this misery is probably the fact. In considering this fact, however, it should be remembered that under our system of independent staff control an Army Commander has but a limited authority over the logistics of the Army, so far as logistics are dependent upon the departments of supply and transportation. We do not wish to be understood as criticizing those having charge of these departments, for in any comment upon their action full consideration should be given to the restrictions under which they are placed and the conditions created by an organization having no reference to any theory but that of peace.

As it was Gen. Shafter was obliged to choose, as so many Army commanders before him have had to do, between losing the advantage of prompt action by waiting for more thorough organization and subjecting his men to the discomforts and hardships attending the conduct of a campaign for which only partial preparation had been made. The problem before him was that perplexing our soldiers during the early days of the Civil War. Gen. Shafter dealt with it as Grant would have done, and not after the methods of McClellan. He chose wisely, and has won the honors that came to Grant and escaped the humiliations that overtook less energetic and venturesome leaders. Had he waited to properly equip and prepare his Army in all of its departments it is certain that we would not now be in possession of Santiago, and it is by no means sure that we should have won it in the end by any less expenditure of human misery. The experiences following the surrender have certainly shown that the bullets of the enemy are not the only dangers we have to fear, and any soldier of experience would prefer to take his chances with these rather than linger in the hospital the victim of wasting disease. Gen. Shafter's critics have dwelt much upon the fact that he was ill-advised enough to yield to the influence of the climate and linger in his tent, the victim of physical prostration, instead of spending his time on the firing line, where the adventurous newspaper correspondents would have placed him in defiance of the precedents of war. If this were an offence grievously has he atoned for it by the discomfort he has endured, and we may be quite sure that he will not willingly repeat it. And who could guarantee that a change of commanders would have secured immunity from disease which has disabled so many of our ranking officers in the field? The result has shown that our Government was wise in continuing Gen. Shafter in command and giving him cordial support, in spite of the criticisms and complaints that were buzzing in their ears. It is difficult to see how any one else could have done better or accomplished more with the means at command. Criticisms upon Army commanders are largely founded in mistaken conceptions of the realities of war and the application to it of maxims which assume the existence of ideal conditions, such as are never found anywhere except in treatises upon war.

There is credit enough for all in this vigorously conducted campaign against Santiago and the Government in its distribution of rewards and honors should show a generous appreciation of the services rendered. Alas! that so many of those who would otherwise share in them should have gone where earthly honors concern them no more. But such is the fortune of war.

Following is the spirited order in which the Commanding General sums up the results of the glorious campaign:

"Headquarters United States Troops in Cuba,
Santiago, July 19.

"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

"The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall, the surrender of the Spanish forces and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which, upon the investment of the city, was forced to leave, is one of which this Army can well be proud. This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the Army, and to its officers and men the Major General commanding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American Army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen, and has been rivaled upon but few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown coast, you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable.

"Seizing, with the assistance of the Navy, the towns of Daiquiri and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outposts in the engagement of La Quasimas, and completed the concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago.

"The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Behind you ran a narrow road, made well nigh impassible by rains, while to the front you looked out upon high foothills covered with a dense tropical growth, which could only be traversed by bridlepaths terminating within range of the enemy's guns.

"Nothing deterred, you responded eagerly to the order to close upon the foe, and, attacking at Caney and San Juan, drove him from work to work until he took refuge within his last and strongest intrenchments, immediately surrounding the city.

"Despite the fierce glare of a Southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you valiantly withstood his attempts to drive you from the position your valor had won. Holding in your viselike grip the army opposed to you, after seventeen days of battle and siege you were rewarded by the surrender of nearly 24,000 prisoners, 12,000 being those in your immediate front, the others scattered in the various towns of eastern Cuba, freeing completely the eastern part of the island from Spanish troops.

"This was not done without great sacrifices. The death of 230 gallant soldiers and the wounding of 1,284 others shows but too plainly the fierce contest in which

you were engaged. The few reported missing are undoubtedly among the dead, as no prisoners were lost.

"For those who have fallen in battle with you the Commanding General sorrowfully and, with you, will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty sets a high example of courage and patriotism to our fellow countrymen. All who have participated in the campaign, battle and siege of Santiago will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished, and will hold one another dear for having shared great sufferings, hardships and triumphs together. All may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name of Santiago de Cuba.

"By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

"R. J. McCLELLAND, Aast. Adj't. Gen."

THE LADRONES.

The Ladrones Islands, over which the American flag has recently been raised, were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and consist of about twenty islands of volcanic origin. Sir Francis Drake, who certainly ought to have been a good judge of stealing, gave them the uncomplimentary name of "Ladrones," or "thieves" islands, although in this respect the natives, akin to the Tagals of the Philippines, seem to have been honest among themselves, and in their treatment of foreigners, did as they were done by and were no worse and possibly no better than their neighbors. At the time of their discovery the total population was about 60,000. The political conquest of these islands, proceeded after the usual Spanish fashion. The original inhabitants called "Camooro," or Friends, were all exterminated, until to-day it is said not one of the original race survives.

The area of these islands is 416 square miles, and the population by last census in 1888 was 6,478 in Agana, the capital on the island of Guahan, and a total of 10,172 in all the islands, mostly descendants of settlers from Mexico and the Philippines. There are 18 schools on the island of Guahan and only 10 per cent. of the people are able to read and write. The climate of these islands is remarkably equable. From 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit is about the extreme range, winter and summer. The bread fruit tree (*artocarpus incisa*) grows here in the forests and for a good part of the year furnishes the principal food of the inhabitants. In addition to this corn, tobacco, sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, cocoa and manilla, hemp are grown and coconuts are abundant. Deer are numerous, and cattle, hogs and domestic fowls have run wild here for more than a century. There are no snakes in the Ladrones. These islands seem to have been the seat of a very ancient civilization and on the island of Tinian cyclopean ruins of some forgotten race have been discovered.

The "Criterion," New York, says: "In all our wars we have never once signed a treaty of peace that found us worsted. On the score of success, then, we—we the shop-keeping nation—surely stand approved as warriors. It is noteworthy, too, that in our wars we have had, on the whole, a far smaller percentage of casualties than our enemies. Look at Bunker Hill, at Bennington, at New Orleans, at Lake Erie, at the City of Mexico, at Manila, at Santiago. That is because we are cautious and ingenious, and above all because we shoot straight and hit hard and fast. But this acuteness and caution do not go with pusillanimity, for no soldiers have ever dared more or compelled victory under more adverse conditions. Our history is one long bearray of commanders who with small forces have defeated great, and with great forces have routed greater. We surpass the French in dash, we surpass the English in persistence. They found our fleet inferior to Spain's—till after those two miracles at Manila and Santiago. They laughed at our invasion of Cuba till Santiago was quickly and inextricably throttled by a small army in a new country. We prove our science, as rule-breaking artists do theirs, by its success. No one denies our ability to shoot straight—the world has never seen our equal in this respect. The hulls of the English ships once showed this as plainly as the Spanish wrecks do now. Our foot soldiers can shoot, too; from either side of trenches—in front or behind. The most noteworthy quality, however, of the American soldier is what Rochefort called a particularly American trait, 'contempt of death.' It is true beyond cavil that the world has never known soldiers that hold or gain ground in the face of such high percentages of loss."

The surrender of Santiago has silenced the critics of Gen. Shafter, who were very active just before that. One principal ground of criticism was that he occupied too much time in negotiations with the Spanish authorities instead of fighting. Now that these negotiations have resulted so successfully this criticism answers itself. Another complaint was that Gen. Shafter disregarded the suggestion of G. O. No. 100 of April 24, 1863, prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, a Prussian soldier of the days of Napoleon, Professor in Columbia University, New York, and father of Gen. Lieber, J. A. General. In this order reissued by the President on May 29 for the government of military and naval officers we find the following: "It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerents, armed or unarmed, as it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy. When a commander of a besieged place expels the non-combatants in order to lessen the number of those who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back, so as to hasten on the surrender." In the end, however, the humanity shown to the non-belligerents has justified itself. Perhaps if they had remained at home we might have escaped the yellow fever, and then again we might not, as there were other sources of contagion.

THE NAVY.

SPECIAL CIR. 43, NAVY DEPT., JULY 18, 1898.

For the information and guidance of commanding officers of vessels of the Navy participating in the capture or destruction of ships of the enemy, the following rules for the preparation of prize lists, formulated at the suggestion of the Auditor for the Navy Department, are promulgated:

1. Prize lists should, in each case, give names in full, plainly written and correctly spelled, of all persons entitled to share in the prize; the pay roll number, the rank or rating, and the precise rate of pay at the time of action.

2. A separate list, giving the names of all persons who were absent from the ship at the time of action, whether their names are included in the prize list or not, should also be submitted, with particulars as to the beginning, cause, and nature of the absence in each case.

3. A list of contestants, containing the names of all persons, if such there be, who dispute the correctness of the rank, rating or pay assigned on the prize list, or who deny the legality of the omission of their names, should accompany the prize list.

4. If there be no absentees or contestants, that fact should be noted on the prize list by the commanding officer.

The importance of the exercise of great care in the details of preparation of prize lists is emphasized, insomuch as it is extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to correct errors, by which injustice may be done to individual claimants, unless such errors are discovered before distribution is made.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 22.—Paymaster's Clerk John T. Stoughton, appointed on the nomination of Asst. Paymr. W. B. Rogers, is ordered to duty on the Minnesota.

Med. Instr. M. C. Dreman, detached from Navy Yard, New York, ordered home and to waiting orders.

Acting Gunner Wm. Zeitzer, to the St. Paul.

Comdr. H. E. Nichols, when discharged from treatment from Mare Island, is ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Gunner W. A. Cable, detached from the San Francisco, and ordered to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Acting Gunner Geo. W. Phillip, to the San Francisco, immediately.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Smith, detached from the works of Wm. Cramp & Sons, and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

P. A. Engr. J. A. Tobin, retired, detached from the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., and ordered home.

Gunner Allan S. Mackenzie, appointed Gunner from Jan. 5, Carpenter Frank Johnson, appointed Carpenter from Aug. 20, 1896.

Boatswain Allen Whippley, appointed Boatswain from March 18, 1897.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, order detaching him from Union Iron Works and ordering him to Navy Yard, New York, is suspended till completion of trial of torpedo boat Farragut.

Asst. Surg. Warren R. High, to the Naval Academy.

P. A. Engr. Wm. G. Oxie, resignation as a P. A. Engineer accepted, to take effect July 31.

Ensign H. G. Dohrman, to duty with the Chicago.

Asst. Paymr. I. B. Smith, to the Apache, immediately.

Ensign John H. Brown, detached from the Dale, and ordered immediately to the Ajax.

Ensign W. A. C. Smith, to the St. Louis, immediately.

JULY 23.—Asst. Surg. Daniel G. Beebe, to the Richmond.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached from the Oregon, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Asst. Surg. Wm. S. Thomas, detached from Naval Hospital, New York, and to take passage in the St. Paul for duty on board the Oregon.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Whiting, detached from the Richmond and ordered immediately to Naval Hospital, New York.

Carpenter Wm. Macdonald, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered immediately to the Richmond.

Chief Engr. A. V. Zane, order of July 20 modified so that upon completion of recruiting duty at Buffalo he will be detached in connection with Civil Service Commission, and ordered immediately to duty with the Buffalo.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, to the Supply, immediately.

Asst. Surg. Jerome S. Chaffee (2), appointed from July 21 and ordered to the Vermont.

Asst. Surg. Frederick L. Benton (1), appointed from July 21.

Carpenter Jos. A. O'Connor, appointed from May 27, 1897, ordered to the Minneapolis.

Mate Frank A. McGregor (3), appointed Mate from July 23, ordered to duty on the Constellation.

Mate John W. Stockley (2), appointed from July 23, ordered to duty on the Constellation.

Mate Christian Cone (4), appointed from July 23, ordered to the Constellation.

Mate Robert E. Simonson (1), appointed from July 23, ordered to duty on the Constellation.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Niagara.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Lieut. Wm. B. Franklin, to duty with the Buffalo.

Navy Cadet Grenville D. Montgomery, to the Cincinnati, immediately.

Lieut. George H. Swan, to report to Assistant Chairman Auxiliary Naval Force, 6th District, Charleston, and to command the Cheyenne.

Ensign Isaac E. Relyea, to the Wabam.

Lieut. John J. Atkins, to command the Wabam.

Ensign W. E. Putts, to the Dale.

Ensign John Wichart, to the Chickasaw.

Ensign Geo. W. Williams, to the Cheyenne.

Navy Cadets Presley M. Rixey, J. W. Fesler, and Benj. P. Lamberton, to duty with the Buffalo.

Asst. Engr. Chas. M. Howe, to Navy Yard, League Island, with the Monitor.

Lieut. Frank B. Avery, to command the Chickasaw.

JULY 25.—Paymaster's Clerk Geo. E. Marchand, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paymr. F. T. Arms, and ordered to duty on board the Detroit.

Asst. Surg. Chas. A. Crawford, to the Vermont, immediately.

Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, retired, to additional duty in Bureau of Equipment.

Gunner-A. S. Williams, to examination at New York, July 27, before Board of Medical Survey, and waiting orders.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, detached from the East Boston, and ordered immediately to Navy Yard, New York.

Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, when discharged from treatment at hospital Brooklyn, is ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, when discharged from treatment at hospital Brooklyn, ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Pay Inspn. John M. Stevenson, retired, to the New Hampshire, and also to duty in connection with accounts of auxiliary vessels.

Ensign Wm. V. Pratt, to resume duties on board the Mayflower.

Ensign Wm. J. Manion, detached from the Vicksburg, ordered home and granted sick leave for six months.

Acting Gunner Geo. Cherrotte, to the Iowa, immediately.

Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, placed on furlough pay for three years and lose two numbers.

Asst. Surg. Rice K. McLanahan, detached from the Vermont and ordered immediately to the Navy Yard, Norfolk.

P. A. Engr. Alfred G. Knights, to duty with the Canonicus and to be ready for orders to that vessel.

Asst. Paymr. Isaac B. Smith, to the Apache, immediately; order of July 22 modified.

P. A. Engr. Arthur D. Ostroander, to duty with the Mahopac; to be ready for orders to that vessel.

JULY 26.—Comdr. Geo. E. Ide, granted permission to leave the hospital at Brooklyn, and to report at Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper, sick leave is extended one month.

Acting Boatswain Timothy Sullivan, order of July 20, modified so as he will report for duty with crew of the Buffalo.

Lieut. Geo. W. Logan will discontinue recruiting rendezvous at Buffalo, N. Y., and report for duty with the Buffalo.

Acting Boatswain E. H. Rycke, to the Lancaster, immediately.

Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, to the Harvard, immediately, as Executive Officer.

Acting Gunner Samuel Chiles, to the Franklin, immediately.

Acting Gunner Geo. P. Brady, to the Lancaster, immediately.

Acting Gunner Hans Johansen, to Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Lieut. Wm. F. Low, detached from the Katahdin and ordered immediately to the Minneapolis as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to command the Fish Hawk.

Lieut. H. F. Flickbohm, order of July 19, detaching him from command of the Jason and to command the Seminole, is modified so he will report for duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Engr. C. Andrade, upon completion of special sea duty he will resume duties at Philadelphia.

Acting Boatswain Francis H. Schuster, to Naval Station, Key West, immediately.

Asst. Paymr. Robt. H. Cowan, to the Lebanon, immediately.

Asst. Paymr. Louis A. Yorke, to the East Boston, immediately.

Asst. Paymr. Wm. B. Heath, to the Franklin, immediately.

P. A. Surg. N. H. Pierce, detached from recruiting duty at Chicago, and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. Geo. F. Winslow, to the Fish Hawk, immediately.

JULY 27.—Surg. H. Smith, retired, detached in connection with Auxiliary Force, at Charleston, S. C., and ordered home.

Med. Instr. J. C. Spear, retired, detached in connection with Auxiliary Naval Force and ordered home.

Lieut. Wm. Kilburn, when discharged from treatment at hospital, New York, is ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Naval Cadet S. M. Henry, order of June 1 modified so that he is detached from the Newark and ordered home, and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet John A. Caffery, order of May 31 modified so as he is detached from the Newark, and ordered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Chief Engr. Wm. B. Dunning, permission to leave United States during sick leave.

Lieut. Chas. P. Eaton, promoted Lieutenant from April 13.

Naval Constr. Geo. H. Rock, promoted Naval Constructor with relative rank of Lieutenant from June 23.

Asst. Surg. Alfred G. Granwell, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, temporarily.

P. A. Engr. W. E. Dickey, detached in connection with Headquarters of Auxiliary Naval Force, and ordered to such duty as may be assigned in Auxiliary Naval Force.

Ensign Geo. W. Williams, commission canceled.

Asst. Paymr. F. L. Averill, detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Manhattan.

Lieut. W. L. R. Emmet, detached from Bureau of Equipment, and ordered to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

JULY 28.—Paymaster's Clerk John E. Colcord, appointed on nomination of John A. Howell, before Board of Admiralty.

Asst. Surg. A. F. McGruder, retired, detached from duty at Marine Headquarters, Washington, and ordered home.

Asst. Surg. Fred'k L. Benton, to Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, order detaching him from Union Iron Works is revoked, and he will be detached from the Union Iron Works when the trial of the Farragut is completed, and he will then command the Rowan.

Paymr. G. W. Simpson is detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to Navy Yard, New York.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Robins, detached from General Storekeeper's Department, Key West, and ordered to duty as Purchasing Pay Officer, and Paymaster of station.

Naval Constr. William L. Mintoyne, detached from Headquarters of Auxiliary Naval Force, and ordered to the New Hampshire, in connection with Auxiliary Naval Force.

Chief Engr. A. Henderson, retired, detached from Headquarters of Auxiliary Naval Force, Washington, and ordered to 3d District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Navy Cadet L. E. Wright, order of May 31 modified so as he is detached from the Newark and ordered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Lieut. R. G. Peck, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Real Adm. J. G. Walker, retired, member of Board.

Asst. Engr. I. T. Cooper, detached from the San Francisco and ordered home and granted sick leave for three months.

Mate Abel Davis, appointed July 28, to the Vermont.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Wagner, to the Ajax.

Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Turkey, to the Nahant.

P. A. Surg. N. H. Pierce, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Kanawha.

Acting Asst. Surg. Urban S. Bird, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa for duty.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 28.—2d Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

2d Lieut. Mauchlin Niven, detailed as Recorder of Medical Board, Naval Base, Key West, Fla.

2d Lieut. B. C. Mosby, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

2d Lieut. J. F. McGill, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

2d Lieut. Arthur J. Matthews, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to U. S. Naval Academy, for duty with the Marine Guard.

Maj. F. L. Denny, Q. M., U. S. M. C., ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; and Brooklyn, N. Y., on inspection duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Not a little interest is being expressed in the success of the floating repair shop equipped for use with Sampson's fleet off Santiago. The Vulcan, as she is appropriately named, has been supplied with all that the experience and judgment of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy could suggest, and the results obtained have shown still another instance wherein the Engineer-in-Chief has come up to the requirements of the situation. The Vulcan is of great present and future value to the fleets operating on the south coast of Cuba, and it is believed that one of the natural outcomes of the experiment will be the establishment of such an adjunct to the most important of the fleets of the future American Navy.

Not a little of the war rush has subsided at the Navy Department, and the immediate future will undoubtedly see ante-bellum hours become the order of the day. An enormous amount of work has been turned out by the Navy Department in the last few weeks, and it is felt that it will be wise to "let up" a trifle now that the war has settled down into the hum-drum of unopposed victories.

It is believed that the Secretary of the Navy will soon authorize the establishment of a Naval Recruiting Station at Honolulu for the enlistment of as many of the Islanders as may care to assist their country. In times past these hardy islanders were looked upon as the best material for ships in want of men, and some of the most noteworthy whaling adventures have had for their hero a native of Hawaii.

Commo. Watson's squadron is scheduled to start for Spain very soon, despite the peace negotiations.

The transport Seneca sailed from New York for New Port News, Va., July 25.

The Brazilian armor-clad Marshal Deodoro, lately launched at La Seyne, is one of two, building at the Forges et Chantiers there, which were considered for purchase by the United States at the time when the Amazonas and her sister were bought, the other being the sister ship Marshal Floriano.

The Texas, Capt. Philip, has been ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. The Iowa, Indiana, and other vessels are in need of overhauling and are expected to follow the Texas.

The ambulance ship Olivette left New York for Santiago July 27.

The cruiser Philadelphia, Capt. G. H. Wedleigh, flagship of Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu July 27.

A dispatch from Cape Hayti, Hayti, July 26, announces the arrival there of the cruiser Montgomery, the monitors Puritan and Amphitrite and the collier Southery. They were to coal from the Southery in the harbor.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The places following the names of vessels are the P. O. addresses, and not necessarily the location of vessels, which are now constantly on the move.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. William T. Sampson, commanding fleet. Commo. John A. Howell, commanding 1st Squadron. Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding 2d Squadron. Commo. Geo. C. Remey, commanding Naval Base, Key West.

ALCONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus, Key West, Fla. AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay, Key West, Fla. ANAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter, Key West, Fla. APACHE, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, Address Key West, Fla. ARMERIA, Comdr. L. O. Conroy, Key West, Fla. BANCROFT, Comdr. R. Clever, Key West, Fla. BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook (Flagship), Key West, Fla. CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry, Key West, Fla. CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers, Fort Monroe, Va. CALUMET (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Key West, Fla. CELTIC, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, Key West, Fla. CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester, Key West, Fla. CUSHING, Lieut. A. Gleaves, Key West, Fla. DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton, Key West, Fla. DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. DOROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, Key West, Fla. DUPONT, Lieut. S. S. Wood, Address Key West, Fla. EAGLE, Lieut. W. H. Southerland, Key West, Fla. EAST BOSTON, Lieut. L. L. Beaman, Boston, Mass. ERICSSON, Lieut. N. R. Usher, Key West, Fla. FERN, Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, Key West, Fla. FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, Key West, Fla. FOOTE, Lieut. Wm. L. Hodges, Key West, Fla. FROLIC, Comdr. R. H. Green, Address Key West, Fla. GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Wainwright, Key West, Fla. GOVERNOR RUSSELL, Lieut. C. H. Grant, Key West, Fla. GRESHAM (r. c. s.), Capt. G. A. Abbey, Montreal, Canada. GWIN, Lieut. Comdr. S. Williams, Key West, Fla. HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath, Key West, Fla. HANNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, Key West, Fla. HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood, Address Key West, Fla. HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, Key West, Fla. HIST, Lieut. L. Young, Address Key West, Fla. HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm, Key West, Fla. HUDSON (r. c. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, Key West, Fla. INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Key West, Fla. IOWA, Capt. R. D. Evans, Key West, Fla. IRIS, Lieut. A. B. Connor, Norfolk, Va. JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field, Fort Monroe, Va. KATAHDIN, Comdr. Geo. F. Wilde, Newport News, Va. LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry, Key West, Fla. LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Moore, Key West, Fla. MANGROVE, Lieut. Comdr. D. D. Stuart, Key West, Fla. MAHOGANY (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field, Key West, Fla. MARIE (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Moore, Key West, Fla. MELANE (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Tampa, Fla. MANTONOMOH, Capt. M. L. Johnson, Key West, Fla. MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell, Newport News, Va. MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse, Key West, Fla. MORRILL

OREGON (Flagship), Capt. C. E. Clark. Key West, Fla.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Address Navy
Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKER, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Key West, Fla.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Norfolk, Va.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Bear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.
Address *Vesuvia*, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise
noted.
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BOSTON, Capt. Frank Wildes.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass.
CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. G. Gibson. Ad-
dress care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker.
MCCULLOCH (r. e. s.), Capt. C. L. Hooper.
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenheit. Yokohama, Japan.
MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges.
NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lambertson.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Crook.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Bear Adm. Joseph N. Miller, Commanding.
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Curtis. Address care
Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BENNINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Care Navy Pay
Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CORWIN (r. e. s.), Capt. W. H. Herring. San Diego, Cal.
GRANT (r. e. s.), Capt. J. A. Slamm. Seattle, Wash.
MOHICAN, Comdr. G. M. Book. Care Navy Pay Office, San
Francisco, Cal.
PERRY (r. e. s.), Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Wash.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. G. H. Weddigh. Address
care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
RUSH (r. e. s.), Capt. W. H. Roberts. Care Navy Pay Office,
San Francisco, Cal.
WHEELING, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. Address care U. S.
Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

ATLANTIC COAST DEFENCE.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, Commanding.
AJAX, Lieut. E. Geer. League Island, Pa.
CANONICO, League Island, Pa.
CATSKILL, Lieut. J. O. Porter. Gloucester, Mass.
CHEVENNE, Lieut. G. H. Swan. Charleston, S. C.
CHICKASAW, Lieut. F. B. Avery. Charleston, S. C.
CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. O. Huime. Address Galveston, Tex.
LEHIGH, Lieut. A. B. Denny. Address Boston, Mass.
MAHOPAC, League Island, Pa.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. E. V. Reynolds. League Island, Pa.
MONTAUK, Lieut. R. J. Beach. Portland, Me.
NANTUCKET, Lieut. G. L. Morton. Port Royal, S. C.
PASSAIC, Key West, Fla.
POTOMAC, Lieut. G. P. Blow. Key West, Fla.
POWHATAN, Lieut. F. M. Russell. Pensacola, Fla.
RESTLESS, Lieut. A. H. Day. Bath Beach, N. Y.
TACOMA, Lieut. John S. Watters. Key West, Fla.
WABAN, Lieut. John J. Adkins. Charleston, S. C.
WANDOTTE, Lieut. T. I. Madge. Boston, Mass.

3D DISTRICT AUXILIARY NAVAL FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Miller, Commanding.
AILEEN, Lieut. W. R. Addicks. Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook,
N. J.
ELFRIDA, Lieut. M. A. Orlepp. Fort Hancock, Sandy
Hook, N. J.
ENQUIRER, Lieut. W. H. Stayton. Address Foot of East
28th Street, New York.
FREE LANCE, Lieut. T. C. Zerega. Bath Beach, N. Y.
HUNTRESS, Lieut. F. Parker. Address Bath Beach, N. Y.
INCA, Lieut. W. E. McKay. Navy Yard, Boston.
JASON, Lieut. G. I. Jones. Fishers Island, N. Y.
NAHANT, Lieut. E. M. Harmon. At Tompkinsville, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Care Navy Department.
HECTOR, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Address Key West, Fla.
MICHIGAN, Boatswain C. Miller in charge. Erie, Pa.
SCIPIO, Address Navy Yard, New York.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Care Navy Department.
ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Siegbe. Care Navy Department.
YALE, Capt. W. C. Wise. Care Navy Department.

TUGS.

ACTIVE, San Francisco, Cal.
IROQUOIS, Address Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco,
Cal.
MASSASOIT, Lieut. A. Reynolds. Key West, Fla.
NEEZSCOT, Boatswain J. J. Holden. Key West, Fla.
HERCULES, Mate Chas. Larson. Address Key West, Fla.
SAMOSSET, Acting Boatswain P. Deery. Key West, Fla.
SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benson. Address Key West, Fla.
VIGILANT, Care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. New London, Conn.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship).
Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Address Boston, Mass.
SARATOGA, Address Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. MARY'S, Lieut. H. Patterson. New York School Ship.
On her annual cruise. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Silas W. Terry. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. New York Navy Yard.
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALGONQUIN (r. e. s.), Lieut. W. C. De Hart. Ogdensburg,
N. Y.
ARCTIC, Lieut. G. C. Stout. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill to command. Address
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
BUCCANEER, Lieut. A. N. Mayer. Port Tampa, Fla.
GLACIER, Comdr. J. P. Merrill. Hampton Roads, Va.
KANAWHA, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, New York.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
UNCANOONUCK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
RAINBOW, Lieut. F. S. Boyce. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
SEMINOLE, Boston, Mass.

VESSELS PREPARING FOR COMMISSION.

CONFIDENCE, Charleston, S. C.

ACTING NAVAL CADETS.

The following is a list of Acting Naval Cadets, with date of appointment. They are appointed from civil life for temporary service during the war: George C. Lodge, April 25; Hilary A. Herbert, May 28; Lorenzo B. T. Johnson, June 15; Presley M. Rixey, Jr., June 15; Louis G. Miller, June 21; J. W. Fesler, July 5; Richard B. Greevy, July 8; Wm. C. Wise, July 9; Rush R. Wallace, July 11; J. P. W. Gridley, July 14; Frank C. Armstrong, July 16; Benj. P. J. Lambertson, July 20; Walter H. Allen, July 21; Grenville D. Montgomery, July 22.

The Spanish seamen held prisoners at Seaveys Island, N. H., are evidently highly delighted with the treatment they are receiving, and as an evidence of this, when the U. S. gunboat Frolic passed the island on her way to Cuba a few days since hundreds of the prisoners greeted the vessel with cheers and waving of hands.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Par. 40, S. O. 171, July 22, 1898, relating to 2d Lieut. Horace C. Lansing, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, is revoked. (H. Q. A., July 24.)

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed at once to Bayonne, N. J., and carry out special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Jabes N. Jackson, having accepted commission as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major, July 16, 1898, is honorably discharged as Surgeon, 3d Missouri Vol. Inf., to take effect July 16, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Maj. E. S. Fowler, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., accompanied by two clerks, will proceed to Camp Townsend, Peekskill, N. Y., to make payment on muster of July 31. (S. O. 105, D. M., July 27.)

ENGINEERS.

Capt. Sydney B. Williamson, 3d Regt., U. S. V., Engineers, is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters, 1st Army Corps, and will proceed to Newport News, Va. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Howard A. Springett and 2d Lieut. Lewis B. Hamilton, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, now at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to Maj. William C. Langfitt, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, commanding the 3d Battalion of that regiment, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Maj. William C. Langfitt, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, with the four companies of that regiment composing the 3d Battalion, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, to accompany the first detachment of troops to Honolulu, for temporary station. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Smith, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, now at Rome, Ga., will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., on duty in connection with the recruitment of his regiment. (H. Q. A., July 22.)

Capt. Frank L. Averill, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, will report to Maj. Willoughby Walko, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, for duty in Washington, D. C., in connection with the recruitment of the regiment. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

2d Lieut. John W. Daniel, Jr., U. S. V. Engineers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, U. S. V., for duty as aide-de-camp. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

The 3d Battalion, 2d Regiment, U. S. Vol. Engineers, now encamped at Camp Miller, Presidio Reservation, will report for duty to Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. V., commanding Independent Division, 8th Army Corps. (S. O. 88, D. Cal., July 20.)

The order directing 2d Lieut. Deane Breckinridge, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, to proceed to Santiago de Cuba, is revoked, and Lieut. Breckinridge will report to Maj. Gen. Breckinridge in Washington, D. C., for duty as aide-de-camp. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Col. Eugene Griffin, 1st U. S. V. Engineers, now at Peekskill, N. Y., will repair without delay to Washington, D. C., with reference to delayed equipment and required engineering outfit for that regiment. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

1st Lieut. E. Stover Tice, 2d U. S. V. Engineers, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to Maj. William C. Langfitt, 2d U. S. V. Engineers, commanding 3d Battalion of that regiment, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 28.)

Par. 55, S. O. 170, H. Q. A., July 21, relating to 2d Lieut. John W. Daniel, Jr., U. S. V. Engineers, is amended to designate him as 1st Lieut. John W. Daniel, Jr., 3d U. S. V. Engineers. (H. Q. A., July 26.)

Maj. Willoughby Walko, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty connected with the recruitment of his regiment. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

Capt. Lewis H. Mattair, 3d U. S. V. Engineers, now at Richmond, Va., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., on recruiting duty. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

CAVALRY.

Leave for twenty days, on account of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Thomas, Jr., 1st U. S. V. Cav. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

The 1st Troop, Utah Volunteer Cav., will proceed to and take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 84, D. Cal., July 15.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, with permission to leave the U. S. is granted Maj. Alexander O. Brodie, 1st Regt., U. S. V. Cav. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

ARTILLERY.

The recruits for the Utah Volunteer Light Artillery, now at Camp Miller, Presidio Reservation, are attached to the 1st South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, and will proceed with that regiment to Manila. (S. O. 87, D. Cal., July 19.)

1st Lieut. Charles T. Crosswell, Light Battery A, Penn. Vols., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

Battery A, 1st Mass. Vol. Heavy Art., is relieved from duty at Nahant, and will march to Fort Pickering, Salem, Mass., for duty. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 25.)

Light Batteries A and C, Penn. Vol. Artillery, will proceed from Newport News, Va., to Porto Rico, W. I., and report to the Major General commanding the Army. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 25.)

1st Lieut. E. D. Fullerton, 1st Mass. Heavy Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer, and 1st Lieut. F. F. Packard, Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Columbus, July 22.)

Col. Charles Pfaff, 1st Mass. Vol. Heavy Art., will inspect and muster Battery B, of his regiment, at Fort Constitution, July 31, returning to Fort Pickering upon completion of the duty. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 28.)

1st Lieut. and Adj't. Thomas W. Hall, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 27.)

INFANTRY.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Kittrell, 1st Mississippi Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty with his regiment at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

The resignation by Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d N. Y. Vol. Inf., of his commission as Major and A. A. G. U. S. V., only, has been accepted to take effect July 8, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. F. C. Harriman, 12th N. Y. Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. James H. Hopkins, 9th Battalion, Ohio Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Johnston, 3d Texas U. S. Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

1st Lieut. Ervin Wardman, 2d N. Y. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. John W. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Hospital Steward Robert C. Milburn, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., having been found guilty of violation of the 38th Article of War, was sentenced, "To forfeit twenty dollars of his pay and to be confined to the limits of the camp of his regiment for the period of two months. The court is thus tenent in view of the promise of the accused to totally abstain in future." (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. Alfred W. Drew, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., now at Fort Clark, Texas, is assigned to St. Simons Island, Ga., for station. (S. O. 87, D. Cal., July 23.)

Lieut. Col. Richard Cocke, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., now at Fort Macomb, La., will proceed to Corpus Christi, Texas, for station, and assume command of the camp occupied by Co. A. (S. O. 71, D. G., July 23.)

The leave granted Capt. James H. Aldrich, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., is extended eight days. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. C. Young's, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, and the Hospital Steward, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., now at Fort Macomb, La., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for station. (S. O. 71, D. G., July 23.)

Capt. Henry J. May, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation to accept an appointment as Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service as Captain of said regiment, to take effect July 11, 1898. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Leonhardt, 9th New York Vol. Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

2d Lieut. Henry B. Allen, 2d Nebraska Vol. Inf., is honorably discharged from that regiment to enable him to accept the appointment of 2d Lieut., 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

2d Lieut. Mortimer M. O'Sullivan, 69th New York Vol. Inf., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

1st Lieut. Ervin Wardman, 2d New York Vol. Inf., will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. John E. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty. (H. Q. A., July 23.)

Capt. T. A. Rottans, Asst. Surg., 6th California Vol. Inf., is assigned station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 84, D. Cal., July 15.)

1st Lieut. Truman Cole, 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Bedwell and 2d Lieut. A. F. Halpin, 7th California Vol. Inf., and the four non-commissioned officers of that regiment, now in charge of recruits for the 1st California Vol. Inf., designated to sail on the transport steamer Pennsylvania, are hereby relieved from that duty and will rejoin their regiment. (S. O. 85, D. Cal., July 17.)

To enable him to accept a commission as 2d Lieut., 1st New York Vol. Inf., Sergt. Maj. James R. Goodall, of that regiment, will be discharged the service. (S. O. 85, D. Cal., July 17.)

Col. Harry C. Kessler, 1st Montana Vol. Inf., will take passage with his regiment and recruits for the 1st California Vol. Inf., on the steamer Pennsylvania, for Manila. (S. O. 85, D. Cal., July 17.)

Capt. Rufus F. Vaughan, 21st Kansas Vol. Inf., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

1st Lieut. West F. Price, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., having resigned, is discharged the service. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

Asst. Surg. J. W. Flithian, 4th New Jersey, is transferred to the 2d Battalion, and Asst. Surg. P. M. McCray to the 3d Battalion. (See Girt, July 24.)

Capt. Charles Staats, 1st New York Vol. Inf., is detailed as Recruiting Officer for his regiment in San Francisco. (S. O. 86, D. Cal., July 21.)

Par. 2, S. O. 71, c. 2, D. G., assigning Maj. Alfred W. Drew, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., to St. Simons Island, Ga., for station, is revoked. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 25.)

In accordance with instructions to withdraw the garrison from Fort Jefferson, Fla., Maj. William A. Taylor, and Co. G. (Lapowski's), 3d Texas Vol. Inf., will proceed to St. Simons Island, Ga., for station at that point. (S. O. 72, D. G., July 25.)

Leave for twenty days on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Henry B. Allen, 2d Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

1st Lieut. John G. Talbott, 1st Illinois Vol. Cav., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about July 24, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. McMartin, 2d Battalion, California Vol. Inf. (S. O. 80, D. Cal., July 21.)

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged: Chaplain Joseph C. Hartman, 5th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Gross, 7th Ohio Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George D. Waldron, Adj't., 1st New Hampshire Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Wettenhall, 1st Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace W. Walters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Maj. Charles M. Robertson, 5th 50th Iowa Vol. Inf., having accepted an appointment as Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of Major, July 18, 1898, is honorably discharged as Surgeon, 50th Iowa Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged: Chaplain Joseph C. Hartman, 5th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Emil J. Winterroth, 1st New Hampshire Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Gross, 7th Ohio Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. George D. Waldron, Adj't., 1st New Hampshire Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Wettenhall, 1st Pennsylvania Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace W. Walters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

Maj. Charles M. Robertson, 5th 50th Iowa Vol. Inf., having accepted an appointment as Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., with the rank of Major, July 18, 1898, is honorably discharged as Surgeon, 50th Iowa Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., July 25.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. A. G. U. S. V. (Major, 17th Inf.); Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Girard, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V. (Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.); Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, Inspector General U. S. V. (Captain, 7th Cav.); Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V. (Captain, 1st Art.); Maj. George Cook, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V. and 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 24th Int. Rec. (H. Q. A., July 21.)

A board of officers is appointed for the purpose of inspect

CAMP MERRITT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Some of the San Francisco papers have been engaged in an active crusade against Camp Merritt, near San Francisco, where the Volunteer troops are located. They quote Surg. W. S. H. Matthews, who is on duty there, as saying that "its exposure to the direct cold ocean wind, inducing bronchial and pulmonary troubles and causing many deaths from pneumonia and several from cerebro-spinal meningitis." Concerning the proposed removal of the troops at Camp Merritt, Brig. Gen. Miller said: "I understand that the greater part of Camp Merritt will be moved to the Presidio as soon as the troops which sail on the St. Paul leave. I think that there is scarcely room enough for all the troops remaining to camp there. But those that do not move may spread themselves over a large area and avoid the evils of crowding, which I am satisfied is causing a great part of the sickness which now exists."

The San Francisco report says: "When it was found that Gen. Merriam was responsible and assumed the responsibility for Camp Merritt, and was in active opposition to all efforts to remove it, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Health and the Board of Supervisors decided to protest over his head, to the War Department. They found that the War Department considered the matter a military one entirely and in the hands of the Commander of the department, Gen. Merriam. So now they have appealed directly to the President, in a telegram, signed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, who says: 'The New York regiment just arrived, would not accept quarters there, and is now encamped at the Presidio, where there are 1,540 acres available, instead of sixty acres at Camp Merritt, upon which over 6,000 men have been continuously encamped for eight weeks. The sand is thoroughly saturated with sewage and drainage from this large number of United States Volunteers. Will you, in the cause of humanity, compel the removal of this disgraceful condition of affairs? If you will authorize the expenditure and give us authority, this Chamber will undertake within seven days to sewer and supply with fresh water the Presidio grounds.'"

The papers were evidently mistaken as to Gen. Merriam's opposition to removal as the change has been made with his concurrence. He probably proposed to make the change when the occasion called for it and not in answer to newspaper complaints.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Fort Porter, July 24, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal": Will you please correct the article on page 955 of your issue of July 23, in regard to the battle of San Juan hill. Maj. Ellis, who was next to Col. Worth in command of the 13th Inf., was wounded before the 13th crossed the river, and Col. Worth was wounded very soon after crossing the river, which left the 13th in command of Maj. Wm. Auman, and he led the regiment in the charge and its victorious assault on Fort San Juan. We have here now three officers who were in that charge, two wounded, Capts. Guthrie and Cavanaugh, and Lieut. Malone, sick, who testify to this, while letters received from the other officers of the regiment tell the same story, so you will be doing common justice by correcting the article in your paper of the 23d to a brave veteran who is still in command of the 13th before Santiago, unless he has been prostrated with fever since last heard from. July 4 was the date of his last letter.

We take great pleasure in making the correction suggested. With the letter published above we received copies of the following letters received at Fort Porter:

"Near Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898.

I have only time to write a hurried line. We were engaged in battle yesterday and have heavy losses. Worth, Ellis, Guthrie, Cavanaugh, Fornance and Scott are wounded, the latter seriously. Sater killed. Of the enlisted men there are about 15 killed and 75 wounded. Through God's mercy I am still all right. Mr. Harris will take this back to mail. We are now in line supporting troops that are firing. We will not, I think, be put in the front line to-day. We have received no mail since we left Tampa, but some is at the landing now.

"San Juan, near Cuba, July 4.

I wrote you a very short note on the second instant about our battle and our terrible losses. No doubt the papers will have full accounts of the action and of our situation. Gen. Shafter has demanded the surrender of the city, and there is a truce at present, during which it will be decided if the city will be surrendered or not. If the latter, then the city will be bombarded and we will hold our lines around them."

Not one of the Captains who left Buffalo with the 13th last April is now on duty. Capt. Fornance and Lieut. Sater were killed; Lieut. Col. Worth, Maj. Ellis, Capt. Guthrie and Cavanaugh wounded. Lieut. Scott is still in the hospital at Siboney with a severe wound, and Lieut. Malone sick at Fort Porter with malarial fever; so that Maj. Auman has with him only the 1st and 2d Lieutenants of the regiment.

The Secretary of War has written a vigorous reply to some criticism on our Commissary Department, referred to him by Gen. G. M. Dodge, of New York, as coming from a prominent New York citizen:

"My Dear Dodge—The Lieutenant Colonel, whoever he is, referred to in the article of yesterday which you sent me, was no doubt simply writing home showing the hardships that our men endured during the campaign which resulted in the fall of Santiago. I have no belief that he wrote in a complaining way, but simply as a statement of facts as they existed. He knew that there were ample rations aboard the ships. He knew the impossibility of getting them to the command more rapidly than they were gotten. He knew the necessity of remaining in line of battle and forcing the attack to as early a termination as possible. He knew that everything was being done that could be done, but this sympathetic old gentleman, who is writing in a way to spread dissatisfaction among our people at home, and, in fact, to misrepresent the Lieutenant Colonel he refers to, and casting unjust reflection upon the Commissary General (than whom a better and more energetic and faithful man never filled the office), is unpatriotic, unjust, and knows nothing about Army life in war. You and I know what this means. It has always occurred, and always will occur. That is war, and war would not be war without it. What a shame that grumblers at home are trying to do anything to eclipse the glory of that magnificent victory, no matter what hardships the soldiers endured. The growlers are always those who stay at home. Sincerely yours,

ALGER."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 25, 1898.

The presence of the Spanish prisoners still continues the chief element of news, and interest at the Naval Academy and in the city of Annapolis. The people of Annapolis are proud of their city, to think that Cervera and his officers landed late one evening in a hostile town, and, before 10 the next morning walked unprotected through its streets to his church receiving only kindness and civility at every point. The prisoners do enjoy their fare, which, in the absence of Spanish leeks and garlic, is plentifully seasoned with American onions. They are cheerful and exceptionally courteous. Nothing can exceed their appreciation of the generous treatment accorded them. No words can be found too strong to express their astonishment and gratitude. They have taken to learning English from the children in the Naval Academy who receive in turn lessons in Spanish. The second company had to be corralled in the Cadets' new quarters and the grounds immediately adjacent to them, for fear some fever was amongst them. This quarantine will be lifted this week, as the scare with the Annapolis municipal authorities was all groundless. The corralled prisoners are most punctilious in keeping to their limits, and if one of the older officers sees one accidentally in the way of departure from the line, he is waved back with one of those vehement Spanish gestures that are quite a revelation to the ordinary cool-headed American. The quarantined prisoners are merry enough. They take to music strongly, and, using the Cadets piano, send forth harmonious sounds in a strange tongue, for they accompany the piano with many a sweet melody.

The older officers, the first arrivals, are very fond of the company of the children of the Academy, and oblige them with souvenirs, autographs and pencils. Tiring of cards and checkers, the Spanish officers, seeing the oval in the hands of the American youth, have taken to football, even in these hot days, and enjoy it mightily.

One of the Spanish sailors was inquiring of a citizen in town the route to St. Mary's Catholic Church. The citizen, desiring to make things plain and definite in the route, said: "When you get to that corner," pointing to the intersection of Conduit and Gloucester streets, "turn to your left and you will see a large American flag, under which you will have to pass on your way to the church, unless you cross the street." "Oh," said the Spaniard, "I don't mind passing under the American flag. I like the country that gives its people so much freedom. I never had so much freedom in my own country as I have here, and I'm your prisoner. This is a great country—I never want to go back to Spain."

The officers and Cadets of the U. S. S. Harvard that brought the second lot of Spaniards here had an opportunity to visit their old friends in town, and took advantage of it. Accordingly, a number of them in their uniforms were on the streets and in the stores Thursday. The Harvard's officers are: Capt. Cotton, Comdr. Parson, Lieut. Hemsey and Cadets Gruff, Marly, Hannigan, Noa, and Brooks.

Mr. Theodore Corner, of North Severn, who caught the patriotic crab on the Fourth of July off Greensbury Point, with an American flag in his claw, sent the flag to Commo. Schley, with a message explanatory of the incident, and telling Schley that he wanted him to see that even the crabs of Maryland were celebrating his victory.

Lieut. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., recently here with his family, has left for Baltimore, where his eyes will be treated. He was injured by the concussion of the guns in the four battles in which his ship, the Yankee, was engaged.

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, on the Maine Memorial Fund, recommend that the memorial be a chapel to be located at the Naval Academy, as a place for memorials for heroes of the Navy, its walls to be decorated with memorial tablets.

In a letter to the committee Capt. Cooper says: "A general scheme of rebuilding has been inaugurated which hinds the present chapel inadequate, and not harmonious with the other buildings, and, therefore, this is a proper time to consider seriously the recommendation herein made."

MILITARY CADET APPOINTMENTS.

At Large.

Grant, Ulysses S., 3d District, New York City.

Hoyt, Charles S., Washington, D. C.

Murphy, Grayson M. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith, Charles F.

Gill, Sidney Slater, Cheltenham, Pa.

Patterson, Charles H. (Alt.), Harrisburg, Pa.

Russell, James Emmett (Alt.), Deadwood, S. D.

Tuttle, Lewis (Alt.), Washington, D. C.

Congressional Districts.

Knowles, Ellery, Deadwood, S. D.

Blair, Winn, 3d District, Alabama.

Chapman, William Reynolds, 3d District, Alabama.

Powers, Reynolds James (Alt.), 6th District, Alabama.

Cowan, William Virgil, 1st District, California.

Taylor, Charles Wilder (Alt.), 1st District, California.

Britton, Van Eastland, 3d District, California.

Bendel, Stockmar (Alt.), 3d District, California.

McCrosskey, Benjamin B., 7th District, California.

Walther, Hugh L. (Alt.), 7th District, California.

Lynn, Clark, 4th District, Illinois.

Rogers, Francis Joseph (Alt.), 4th District, Illinois.

Gray, Paul A., 8th District, Illinois.

Hill, Boyd A., 9th District, Illinois.

Edwards, Harry (Alt.), 9th District, Illinois.

Ahrends, Arthur L., 4th District, Indiana.

Clerkin, Thomas (Alt.), 4th District, Indiana.

Hochman, Walter M., 9th District, Indiana.

Snorf, Charles Howard, 11th District, Indiana.

McSheehey, Edward Lloyd (Alt.), 11th District, Ind.

Garber, Bruce, 4th District, Iowa.

Bruce, George (Alt.), 4th District, Iowa.

Lynch, George Arthur, 5th District, Iowa.

Smyth, William Woods (Alt.), 5th District, Iowa.

Quarles, Robert E., 1st District, Kentucky.

Frice, Joe L. (Alt.), 1st District, Kentucky.

Hodges, C. B., 4th District, Louisiana.

Jones, George Freeman (Alt.), 4th District, Louisiana.

Smith, Manasseh Jr., 1st District, Maine.

Worcester, Philip H. (Alt.), 1st District, Maine.

Farnsworth, Edward Ellis, 7th District, Mass.

Pope, Allen Melville, 10th District, Massachusetts.

Robinson, William Franklin, Jr. (Alt.), 10th District, Massachusetts.

Dunstan, Robert F., 12th District, Michigan.

Ames, Charles Palmer, 1st District, Nebraska.

Guild, George Rendel (Alt.), 1st District, Nebraska.

Foote, Edmund W., 3d District, New York.

Gallagher, Walter Vincent (Alt.), 3d District, N. Y.

Howard, Stuart H., 6th District, New York.

Graf, Harry T. (Alt.), 6th District, New York.

Murphy, John J., 12th District, New York.

Treacy, Edgar S. (Alt.), 12th District, New York.

Cunningham, Frederick H., 25th District, New York.

Renssing, Henry J. F. (Alt.), 25th District, New York.

Davis, Marion Stuart, 4th District, North Carolina.

Boddie, William Willis (Alt.), 4th District, North Carolina.

Cormany, William Buck, 2d District, Ohio.

Wuest, Jacob (Alt.), 2d District, Ohio.

Irvin, William Paul, 28th District, Pennsylvania.

Brinton, Louis Cass, Jr. (Alt.), 28th District, Penn.

Hawes, William W., 7th District, South Carolina.

Mack, Jacob Arthur (Alt.), 7th District, S. C.

Boyce, William A., 6th District, Texas.

George, John G. (Alt.), 6th District, Texas.

Quinn, Gray, 7th District, Texas.

Sellers, J. M. (Alt.), 7th District, Texas.

Nelson, George E., 2d District, Vermont.

Wheeler, Merrill D. (Alt.), 2d District, Vermont.

MacArthur, Douglass, 4th District, Wisconsin.

Benedict, Wallace J. (Alt.), 4th District, Wisconsin.

Raymond, Elam J., 10th District, Wisconsin.

Persons, Archie L. (Alt.), 10th District, Wisconsin.

Cron, Anton C., 9th District, Michigan.

Thomas, Earl D. (Alt.), 9th District, Michigan.

Farr, Frank Tanner, 7th District, New Jersey.

Herr, William Dougal (Alt.), 7th District, New Jersey.

Hine, Bryon S., 5th District, Georgia.

Stanwell, William J. (Alt.), 5th District, Georgia.

Vannatta, Thomas F. Jr., 4th District, Missouri.

Robinson, Robert L., 2d District, Nebraska.

Tone, Bernard L., 11th District, New York.

Hutchins, Benjamin B., 22d District, New York.

Hawkins, Wilford J., 4th District, Connecticut.

Gaynor, Francis A. (Alt.), 4th District, Connecticut.

Graves, Cruzer McK., 5th District, New Jersey.

O'Neill, Arthur (Alt.), 7th District, New Jersey.

Granger, Elest (Alt.), 10th District, Massachusetts.

Baker, Scott (Alt.), 12th District, Indiana.

Schley, Julian L., 1st District, Georgia.

Sarrant, W. Judson, Gaffney, 5th District, S. C.

Brock, Attila, Owenton, 7th District, Kentucky.

Maddox, Geo. W. (Alt.), Owenton, 7th District, Ky.

Marshall, Samuel, Sidney, 4th District, Ohio.

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CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Maj. John McG. Woodbury, Acting Chief Surg. 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, in an article in the "Medical News," says of Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park: "This is an ideal place for a camp. The climate is warm, 104 degrees F. in a tent not being uncommon temperature, but the extreme dryness of the atmosphere renders it possible to do very much more active labor than one could in New York with the thermometer registering 80 or 90 degrees F., and with the amount of humidity customary in July or August. This great dryness makes the dust very trying, and were it not for the thunder showers which occur frequently, and with almost a tropical downpour, it would be unbearable. The clayey soil is capable of pulverization into an almost impalpable powder, which sifts into every nook and crevice with astonishing rapidity, and the encampment can easily be distinguished from Lookout Mountain by a dense, yellow cloud which obscures it during the day, due to the feet of marching men and 7,000 mules and horses. The thunder showers wash this from the atmosphere, leaving it clear and wonderfully pure."

The first thing that strikes one at this camp is the tremendous grim earnestness of all, both officers and men, and the singleness of purpose animating every one. The material is wonderfully apt and adaptive. Originally clerks, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors (for not a few of our profession are in the ranks), from all callings in life, they are being hammered into shape as soldiers by the hardest sort of drill and training. It is wonderful to see them improve almost daily. By weeks the improvement is as distinct as the steps on the pyramid of Gizeh.

"We have not many sick; the men are getting acclimated, and are learning to care for themselves. Regiments, like the 1st Maine and the Wisconsin troops, which came with good camp cooks, drawn from the lumber camps, who could properly prepare the rations, have had little or no trouble with their food, but some of the regiments from other States, mainly recruited from small towns, have had much to contend with in this respect.

"The very hardest thing for the National Guardsman or militiaman to unlearn is the fact that he is no longer in any State organization, and that this is not the summer camp which in days gone by has been a place of pleasant outing, but is war and that it means work, work, work, of the very hardest kind. They have first some things to unlearn, and then they must begin to learn, first, that in the Army the cleanliness that out of the Army is next to Godliness takes precedence of everything else by miles. Clean, clean, clean, be clean! is the cry of every inspecting officer, and the habit of cleanliness is the hardest thing to teach the National Guardsman, for he has always had some one to keep him clean.

"The fact is all are learning, and the men here are becoming soldiers in every sense of the word. It was a grand sight to see 10,000 Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky troops recently leave the field at a swinging double to make room for those following on the day of the division review. Truly, these men are getting into magnificent form and every day brings a smaller and smaller sick return, which shows that this camp is a thoroughly healthy place and for instruction and mobilization unequalled.

"A large proportion of the sickness is due to improper preparation of food and the feasting on the contents of the 'boxes from home,' sweets, so-called soft drinks, and cakes and pies, all of which are much more deadly than any Spanish bullet. A stringent order from headquarters absolutely prohibiting the sale of soft drinks, pies, cakes, etc., has recently been issued, and with marked results of improvement."

It is proposed to send Gen. Lord Wolseley as Viceroy to Canada, the scene of his early triumphs, provided the post is not desired by the Duke of Connaught, whose term at Aldershot soon expires. It would extend Lord Wolseley's term three years and give him £10,000 and an establishment in Ottawa, in place of the £4,500 he now receives.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Art., stationed at Tampa, Fla., some time since went to Cuba with the force under Gen. Shafter.

C. H. G.—The sidewheel steamer *Sonoma*, according to the U. S. Navy Register of Sept. 1, 1862, was attached to the West Indies squadron. Comdr. T. H. Stevens was in command of her on Jan. 1, 1863, and at that time Philip H. Cooper was a Midshipman on probation at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I. He was promoted Ensign May 28, 1863, and on Jan. 1, 1864, was attached to the steam sloop *Richmond*. It was Comdr. George H. Cooper, who was in command of the *Sonoma* on Jan. 1, 1864. Landsmen are not being enlisted in the Navy at present.

C. P. J.—The age for the admittance of cadets to West Point is between 17 and 22 years. A candidate must be free from physical defects. Write to the War Department for a circular giving full information as to the examinations, etc.

J. H. S.—There is no law making it an offence for unauthorized persons to wear the uniform of officers or soldiers of the Regular Army. Efforts have been made at various times since our Civil War to pass such a law, but without success. We presume that anyone obtaining a valuable consideration by falsely appearing to be a soldier could be indicted for false pretences. The Washington "Star" states that there is a brass band in New York City, each member of which wears a full General's uniform with the stars on the shoulder, and some of the National Guard of that city tried to have it abolished under existing law, but they failed to do so. The Grand Army badge and button, as also the badge of the Union Veteran Legion and the Regular Army and Navy Union and the Mexican Veterans' Union, are protected to some extent by law, and those entitled to them can wear them on certain official occasions, but even they are not as fully protected by law as they should be. The same absence of protection, legal protection, exists to wearing the medal of honor awarded by Congress, and it is known that certain persons have medals of that kind and have worn them without authority. The bow of the American Legion of Honor is, however, provided for by law, and it is a violation of law for any unauthorized person to have or wear it.

L. R. W.—Soldiers of Volunteers are legally amenable to fines by sentence of court martial, the same as Regular soldiers. Doubtless the fine is not appreciated, but if it serves to lessen military offences then the object is gained.

T. C.—Under the Act of Congress approved Sept. 30, 1890, service in the Navy during the war, 1861-65, is counted in the service of an enlisted man of the Army necessary for him to have to go upon the retired list.

J. B. G.—If you settle in Honolulu you can draw your retired pay there without difficulty. Consult the U. S. Consul at Honolulu if there is no Army Paymaster there.

C. G. M.—A charge of "disobedience of orders" should be laid under the 21st Article of War, and be tried by a general court martial. We recall no case during the war, 1861-65, where a soldier deliberately shot an officer of his regiment in battle. There were newspaper reports occasionally of such occurrences, but to our recollection they were never verified.

YOKOHAMA asks: (1) Does Sec. 6 of the Army bill which became a law on Tuesday, April 26, 1898, apply to the Marine Corps? Answer.—Yes. (2) Do men belonging to the guard of a ship, temporarily detailed on shore duty, forfeit their share in prize money, because of their absence at the capture or engagement? Answer.—It depends whether a man's name is borne on the rolls of the ship. If borne on the rolls, he shares in the prizes; if not, he does not. So says the Judge Advocate General.

R. D.—Carpenters in the Navy the first three years after appointment receive \$1,200 per year at sea, \$800 on shore duty, and \$700 on leave or waiting orders. There is a E. and J. Mc on the Olympia, and a Wm. M. on duty at League Island, Pa.

W. K.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information as to a commission in the U. S. Volunteers. The officers are appointed by the President.

E. V. D. asks: In event of the promotion of any of the field officers of the New York regiments now in the U. S. Volunteer service, who would appoint and commission their successors, Governor Black or President McKinley? Answer.—Governor Black would appoint and President McKinley commission.

F. K. U.—From present indications the 1st class will not be graduated until next June. An earlier date has never found favor with the Academic Board.

J. L. V.—There are no 18-inch guns mounted in the United States. It is understood that the programme agreed upon by the War Department authorities for the armament of the coast defences contemplates the mounting of several of these guns in the most important harbors, but the period when they will be completed is not so far known.

L. Q. asks: Has not the Captain of a battery a right to disobey his superior officer if ordered into a dangerous position in battle where he feels sure the battery will be lost? Answer.—A thousand times no. It is not for the Captain to question the order of his superior in such a case. The motives of a superior are not to be questioned. Whole regiments have often been put into a desperate position and almost annihilated in order that the Army might be saved.

A. & N. J. READER.—There is no inconsistency in the Government legalizing the sale of liquor and at the same time refusing to enlist men when drunk. In the first place, it is not fair to the man to enlist him when drunk, for he might regret his act when sober, and in the next, the fact that the man is a drunkard must be held to be presumptive evidence that he will not make a good soldier. It is not to the discredit of a man that he drinks, but that he drinks too much. Self-restraint is one of the prime qualifications for a soldier, and a man who cannot restrain his appetite is not to be trusted with responsibilities. Some excellent soldiers have, no doubt, drunk too much at times, but they possessed qualifications that enabled them to succeed in spite of lax habits. When they have been found drunk on duty they have had to suffer for it. No man is allowed to appear drunk when on duty, and certainly when he presents himself to discharge the first duty of a soldier by enlisting.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

If it be true, as returned wounded officers state, that the 16th U. S. Inf. colors were the first planted upon the Spanish breastworks on that awful 1st of July at Santiago, why is the regiment never given honorable mention even in your journal? All of the authentic and official statements show that the 16th Regulars lost more men in that charge than any regiment in the action, and yet I have the first line to read in point of even credit being due them. Can you not do them a little justice in this matter?

I have sympathized, as all who know must, in your attitude to wish some of the glory to fall upon our Regular Army and its officers—not to detract from the Volunteers; but "Honor to whom honor is due" is still a just method, if a little out of date. M. E. B.

We publish this letter with pleasure. If any regiment or company taking part in the engagements at Santiago has failed to receive its due credit, it is because of the lack of authentic information concerning what it did.

The "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," May 31, 1898, describes a process for the manufacture of smokeless powder by B. Schrnlzthaller, Vienna, English patent, 3,976, Feb. 17, 1898. This powder is in the form of plates, formed by immersing paper boards in suitable nitrating mixtures, subsequently freeing the products from acid by washing, and immersion in dilute ammonia, and then further washing. For producing grains, the paper is first reduced to the state of powder, nitrated and, when purified, worked up into form.

RECENT DEATHS.

John Betts Hays, who died July 20 at Meadville, Pa., was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Inf., in 1861, served gallantly during the war, rose to Captain and received the brevet of Major. He resigned Sept. 19, 1865. Maj. Hays was a political writer and City Hall reporter for the New York "Tribune." He was one of the best known newspaper men in New York.

We regret to learn that 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Kemp, 7th U. S. Cav., while at squadron drill at Fort Grant, Ariz., was thrown from his horse on the morning of July 13, causing a fracture at the base of the brain. He died on July 15. He was graduated from West Point in 1889. He leaves a widow and one child.

Lieut. William C. Neary, 4th U. S. Inf., who died July 9, at Siboney, Cuba, on board the Relief was a gallant officer of fourteen years' service. He rose from the ranks—Engineer Battalion—and was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. His remains were interred at Siboney.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. John B. Nixon, U. S. A., retired, died at his country residence in Belle Meade, N. J., July 14, 1898. Capt. Nixon served twenty-two years on active duty, being retired Nov. 26, 1884, for disability in the line of duty. During twelve years' service in Texas, New Mexico, and Indian Territory his company changed station ten times. He held the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel while acting on the staff of Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, late Senator from California. Capt. Nixon is of an old Virginia family, a member of the Sons of the Revolution. His father, George Nixon, served in the Indian Wars of 1792 and settled in Frederick County. Col. John Nixon, who read the Declaration of Independence to the people of Philadelphia in 1776, and late Judge John T. Nixon, a graduate of Princeton, and formerly member of Congress, are of the same ancestral stock, some emigrating from Edinburgh and some from Dundee, Scotland. Capt. Nixon served seventeen years with the 38th and 24th U. S. Inf., the latter now at Santiago de Cuba. Many warm friends among the veterans regret his loss. Deceased was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Lieut. 7th U. S. Cav.), took place July 27 at St. Paul's Church, Washington, D. C. The troops at Sheridan's Point, Va., furnished the escort and body bearers. There was a large concourse present to witness the last sad rites over this gallant young officer. Many relatives and friends of the family were also present.

The Yellowstone "Journal," referring to the late Capt. Charles W. Rowell, 2d U. S. Inf., killed in battle at Santiago de Cuba, says: "He was well known throughout the Army as a competent and gallant officer, absolutely fearless and devoted to duty. He enjoyed an extensive acquaintance among civilians in different parts of the country, and was looked up to as an ideal American officer, brave, accomplished and gentlemanly. He was extremely popular with the troops under him, who recognized in him a considerate commander and a brave leader, willing to share the hardships and dangers they were called upon to undergo and never flinching when duty demanded sacrifice of him, no matter how great. The deceased officer was married to the daughter of Gen. Wheaton and is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter, all of whom reside at Fort Keogh."

Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th U. S. Inf., died in the post hospital at Governors Island about 3 p. m., July 26, of sub-acute dysentery and malarial fever. The deceased officer was brought from Santiago on the Relief, arriving in New York July 23, and was taken ashore July 26 and placed in the hospital at Governors Island, Mrs. Gilman being with him. Hopes were entertained of his recovery at first, but he rapidly sank after leaving the ship. Shortly after reaching Cuba he was attacked with camp dysentery. He kept, however, with his company, but at the fight of July 1 he was unable to leave Siboney, through sheer weakness, and managed to crawl into some thick undergrowth and was not found for two days. This gave rise to the rumor that he had been killed. On July 2 he joined the company, but soon had to fall into the rear. The deceased officer was graduated from West Point in 1872 and attained a Captaincy in 1891. He was a splendid duty officer and in every way a brave and efficient soldier. He leaves a widow and a boy about 13 years old. The remains were taken to West Point and buried with military honors July 28.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Lieut. Arthur C. Parsons, claiming longevity pay, the Comptroller of the Treasury decides that the case is governed by the act of March 3, 1883: "As he was out of the service for some time prior to June 20, 1898, his present appointment is a re-entry into the service within the meaning of the law, and for the purpose of computing his rate of pay he is entitled to be credited with all his prior service, including the time spent at the Naval Academy as a Cadet, in the grade of Lieutenant, that being the lowest, as well as the only grade held by him since he re-entered the service. If his prior service amounts to five years or over, he is entitled to be paid at the rate provided by law for a Lieutenant serving in his second period of five years."

In the case of the claim of the heirs of the late John P. Hale, Lieutenant, U. S. N., the Comptroller decides that "travel to constitute a basis for mileage must be under orders which leaves the officer free to travel except as limited by the order itself. Officers who travel in a body at public expense under the command of a superior are not traveling under orders within the meaning of the law providing for the payment of mileage. They are executing a military movement instead of performing travel, and are under orders only in the same sense that every subordinate officer in active service with his command is under orders. Such orders constitute no authority for mileage. The action of the Auditor in refusing mileage between Hong Kong and San Francisco in 1862 is correct. The claim for the difference between expenses and mileage for travel from San Francisco to New York is allowed on the ground that the circumstances indicate that an order has issued authorizing this travel."

The Comptroller denies extra pay to the enlisted men in several offices of the Marine Corps for the reason that they are, under the operation of Section 1002, Rev. Stat., subject to the same law as the enlisted men, who are forbidden by the act of April 26, 1898, to draw extra duty pay in time of war.

On a further consideration of the matter in the light of additional testimony the Comptroller decides that stations of the Coast Signal Service, and the sub-stations under their control, are military in their character, and that the duties there performed and the discipline maintained are such as to bring them within the designation of military stations as defined by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of

the United States vs. Phisterer (94 U. S. 219, et seq., page 222). The stations in question are places where troops are assembled, where military duty is performed or protection afforded, where something, in short, more or less connected with arms or war is kept or is to be done. The yeomen doing duty at Signal Service stations are accordingly entitled to commutation of rations. In the case of Acting Boatswain E. M. Isaacs and Acting Gunner Wm. Zeitzer, attached to the U. S. S. Franklin, the Comptroller decides that their new appointments, which were in the nature of promotions, did not revoke their prior orders assigning them to duty on board the Franklin. They continued on duty as before, and are entitled to the same pay they should receive if they had been ordered to the vessel after their appointments as warrant officers took effect.

In the case of Machinist Francis J. Barry the Comptroller decides that Sections 1764 and 1765, Rev. Stat., were intended to prevent payment for extra services in the line of a clerk's regular employment, or in connection with the duties of some other clerk or officer, and they do not apply to cases of separate and distinct offices, positions, or employments which have no affinity for or connection with the official duties of the one rendering the additional service.

NAVY NOTES.

Capt. Henry C. Taylor, of the battleship Indiana, in an official report dated off Santiago, July 5, concerning the bursting of shell, says: "About 12 midnight last night the ship was struck by a shell, apparently from an 8% mortar, which pierced the deck, the flash plate between beams 76 and 77—four inches from the starboard rail. The shell exploded in compartment B 100, just forward of the cabin door, fragments piercing the cabin water pipe bulkhead in two places near the starboard cabin door. Large fragments pierced the watertight berth deck in two places, entering the paymaster's stateroom. Large fragments also pierced and completely wrecked the watertight hatch plate leading to the orlop deck."

"The rooms in the vicinity on both sides were badly wrecked, considerable damage being done to the furniture and corrugated bulkheads, the bookcase knocked over and many books injured. A leak started in the fire main by a small fragment and the whole compartment was so filled with smoke that it necessitated taking up the battle hatch on the main deck. Only a few sparks of fire were observed, which were quickly put out, as a stream of water was played into the compartment immediately after the shell struck."

Capt. Taylor, in concluding the report, states that no one was injured and that his ship was in perfect condition for battle.

The New York "Times" says: "When the British sailors from the Blake, led by the midshipmen who were learning their business at sea, excited so much admiration in Broadway by the swing and dash of their march, an American naval officer expressed disgust at the contrast they made to our own bluejackets, 'led,' as he put it, 'by a lot of scientists.' But we see now that in actual war the 'scientists,' including even specialists like Hobson, appear to quite as good advantage in feats of personal gallantry as if they knew no more than was known by the watch officer of Rodney's time, or the second mate of our own day. The truth is that no man is really fit to command so complicated a machine as the modern warship unless he knows all about it. He must be competent to judge the work of his engineers as well as of his gunners. And this means that he must be a good deal of a 'scientist.' What happens when he is not a scientist is shown in an exaggerated form by the Spanish navy when the hired 'mechanicians' leave their ships and there is nobody left on board who can explain to the Admiral what is the matter with the engine. The old notion of a line officer, as of a man who knows how to sail a ship and fight a ship, and leaves to an inferior class of specialists detailed knowledge of his machinery and his ordnance, is entirely obsolete. If our Naval Academy has given our naval officers a more complete knowledge of the machines they have to handle than is possessed in other services without impairing their fighting spirit, then it has given us the best body of naval officers in the world."

The "United Service Gazette" says: "The unfortunate Spanish fleet has turned out to be a myth, a snare and a delusion. The question yet remains, How many other so called naval powers are there whose fleets are in the same, or, at any rate, very little better condition? We fancy there are more than most of our readers imagine. A good many European powers can show a respectable number of ships, especially on paper. Have those ships got properly trained crews? Have they an efficient engineer room staff? Have they good stokers? And, above all, can they insure a good supply of coal in any part of the world? These are the conditions which are essential for an efficient navy in these days, and without them the best sailors in the world are useless."

Records in the Bureau of Intelligence at the Navy Department show the complement of officers and men on the ships of Cervera's squadron as follows: Vizcaya, 500; Maria Teresa, 500; Almirante Oquendo, 500; Cristobal Colon, 450; Furor, 67; Pluton, 70; total, 2,087. On this reckoning the Government will pay to the officers and men of Sampson's fleet at least \$208,700.

A writer in the "Scientific American" arguing against the use of longitudinal bulkheads, referring to their use on the ill-fated French liner *La Bourgogne*, says: "We refer to the fact that the ship commenced to heel heavily from the moment she was struck, and that the decks before she went down were inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. This heel was due to the fact that the longitudinal bulkhead which divides a ship from stem to stern into two equal halves prevented the inrush of water from passing clear across the vessel, and threw her out of trim. As the heel increased, the water must have risen above the lower and possibly the upper row of gangways and port holes, and finding its way in through these it must have hastened the end. It was the longitudinal bulkhead which caused the British battleship *Victoriosa* to capsize after she was accidentally rammed by the *Camperdown*. It is a question well worth considering whether by making the transverse bulkheads more numerous and dispensing with the longitudinal bulkhead except as a division between the engine rooms."

The capture of Nipe, Cuba, by war vessels of Adm. Sampson's fleet, on July 21, gives the Navy a valuable port on the northeastern coast of Cuba. It is thirty-two miles from Holguin, has plenty of water and is sheltered on all sides by peninsulas, between which one narrow passage leads to and from the sea. The harbor, if desired will prove a valuable base of supplies. The vessels which captured the harbor, destroying the forts and sinking the Spanish cruiser *Jorge Juan*, were the *Topeka*, Comdr. Cowles; the *Annapolis*, Comdr. Hunker;

the Wasp, Lieut. Ward, and the Leyden, Ensign Crossley. Accounts of bombardment of the harbor state that it took just about one hour for the U. S. warships to sink the cruiser and silence three forts, as well as put to flight two small gunboats, a launch and a body of infantry. When the Spanish cruiser sank, her crew took to the boats and escaped in the woods along the shore. It was found that the Jorge Juan's forecastle had been entirely ripped away by the Topeka's 4-inch shells and that her fore and mizzen masts and flagstaff were carried off. It is thought the Spaniards scuttled her before abandoning the vessel. Various mementos were carried away from the vessel by the crews of the boats from the American ships, who pulled out to the cruiser after she was sunk. There were no casualties on the American side. The Jorge Juan was a sloop of war, 203 feet long, built of wood, had a displacement of 935 tons and a speed of 13 knots.

Naval Constr. Richard P. Hobson, U. S. N., arrived at New York on the St. Paul July 23, and was the recipient of many embarrassing attentions and enthusiastic demonstrations. His visit North was under a letter of instructions from Adm. Sampson relative to the work of raising the Spanish warships on the Cuban coast. He visited the Navy Department in connection with the matter, and also Boston, and the officers of the Merritt Wrecking Company. Additional pontoons have been ordered to Cuba to aid in floating the vessels it is intended to save. There has been a difference of opinion among Navy officers as to whether it would pay the Government to raise the wrecks. Naval Constr. Hobson is one of those who believe that at least two of the four warships can be saved with profit. What is most feared at the present time is "hurricanes," which may destroy the vessels before they can be floated to a place of safety. Mr. Hobson is to join his vessel, the New York, without delay. He spent Monday in New York, the evening at the Army and Navy Club, and left on the night train for Boston to obtain information there, returning the next day and going on Wednesday night to Washington.

In default of any local name for the battle in which Cervera's squadron was destroyed, Lieut. Whittlesey, of the Navigation Bureau, Navy Department, proposes to call it the battle of July Third. This is too indefinite. Why not call it the Naval battle of Santiago.

The U. S. S. Newport left Key West on July 14 as the convoy of the first four captures of the war. These vessels were the Buena Ventura, captured by the blockading fleet in departure from Key West to Havana, April 22; the Catalina, the Miguel Jover and the Guido. The Buena Ventura was condemned as a prize and will be soon sold as well as the Guido. The Catalina and Miguel Jover were ordered released by the Prize Commissioners, but the Government appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court, and pending the settlement of the question they will remain in the Erie Basin. The trip of these captured vessels and their convoy was a pleasant though uneventful one. It was made in five days and some hours. When the start was made from Key West it was hoped to make it in much less time, but after starting out it was discovered that the Buena Ventura was not capable of great speed, and in consequence the other vessels had to accommodate themselves to her slow gait. An officer from the Newport was in charge of each ship, also two Marines and five sailors. The Newport anchored off Tompkinsville at dusk on the evening of July 19. On the 21st she went up to the Navy Yard expecting to have much needed repairs there made, but was recalled by order of the Secretary to the blockade and left on Sunday, July 23, for Key West. She was the first ship of the original blockading fleet to come North since the war began. Two of the officers wounded at Santiago came with her, Mason Mitchell, of the Rough Riders, and Lieut. Adolf Marix, of the Marine Corps. She also brought as passengers twenty-five sick sailors from other ships. These men-of-war men were taken to the Naval Hospital at the Brooklyn Yard.

Chief Engr. John A. B. Smith, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy Yard, was at the Navy Department early in the week on business connected with the large and varied interests of the Yard at that point. The requirements of the Norfolk Naval Station have never been more forcibly brought to the notice of the Navy Department than during the present war. Norfolk offers exceptional advantages for a large manufacturing and repair station, and it is believed that one of the results of the Spanish war will be the increase of facilities for the prompt execution of all types of marine engine and gun work.

P. A. Surg. Norval H. Pierce, U. S. N., now attached to the Naval Recruiting Station at Chicago, Ill., has turned his attention to the condition of the throats and nasal passages of the Naval Recruit and has been interested in placing on file for future use a mass of facts and results of observation which cannot fail to be of great value in future inquiries in this line of study.

No little attention is being given to the question of the proper berthing of men on board the new ships whose construction will begin as soon as the bids for them are acted on by the Naval authorities at Washington. Some complaint has been made that in time of war too little attention has been given to the comfort of the enlisted man, and yet all are agreed that upon his shoulders must fall the defeat or victory of the sea engagements of the future, as of the past.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, from Santiago, arrived at New York July 23 and anchored off Tompkinsville, where she took on stores and coal, and sailed South July 25. She was to take on some troops from Newport News and then proceed to Porto Rico.

Two more prizes, captured by United States war vessels, put into Key West July 22. They were the Olinde Rodrigues, captured by the New Orleans off Porto Rico on July 17, with a cargo of coffee, tobacco, sugar, etc., and the New Foundland, captured by the Mayflower on July 19, while attempting to run into Cienfuegos. She had a cargo of provisions. The Spanish sloop Domingo Arrelio, captured by the Maple, Lieut. Comdr. Kellogg, on July 17, arrived at Key West, Fla., July 22.

While en route to Key West, Fla., on July 22, the torpedo boat McKee, Lieut. Knepper, met with a slight accident to the blower of her engine, causing her to put into Jacksonville for repairs.

The steamer Missouri, of the Atlantic Transport Line, recently purchased by the Government, arrived at New York July 25. She is to be fitted up as an ambulance ship.

The light draught ferryboat Governor Russell, converted into a light draught gunboat, sailed from New York July 23 bound for Cuba.

The Mangrove, Lieut. Comdr. Stuart, on July 21, captured the Spanish sloop Agulda off Boca de Sague, fifteen miles from Cruz del Padro. The crew of four, at sight of the approaching gunboat, leaped overboard and swam to the shore. The Agulda's cargo consisted of dyewood, a small lot of food supplies, and \$25 in Spanish silver. She was brought into Key West by the Uncas.

The British steamer Regulus, of about 1,500 tons, was captured by the U. S. auxiliary gunboat Hawk, Lieut.

J. Hood, nineteen miles from Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, July 22, and was taken into Key West as a prize on July 22. She landed a cargo at Sagua la Grande, and was coming out when taken. Ensign F. H. Schofield was put aboard with a prize crew.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, Capt. Cotton, arrived at New York July 23 from Hampton Roads. The vessel was held in quarantine and fumigated to kill possible germs of yellow fever. But the "yellow" flag at her forecastle while lying off Tompkinsville on Sunday, July 24, did not scare off the scores of small boats with visitors who sought to come aboard.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

In the New York "Independent" St. Clair McElroy says: "Real soldiers are rarely fire-eaters; fire-eaters are rarely real soldiers—albeit few of them are averse to safe staff appointments. Nor are they soldiers who denounce war after it has come; who discourage enlistments, when they are necessary to the national defence; who idealize the merits or magnify the misfortunes of an enemy seeking the national life; who advise 'gentlemen to stay at home,' leaving 'the rabble' and the bounty jumpers 'to serve as fool-food for powder.' Nor in war do the soldiers displease the war; nor in war do they rhapsodize over peace, nor in war do they classify their country as 'barbarous,' or its cause as unjust."

The "Independent" has also an interesting description by Sereno E. Bishop, D. D., of Hawaii, of the reception given to our soldier boys when they stopped at his island home. This reverend gentleman found that they were anything but "the rabble," "bounty jumpers," or the like. He says: "Roughly dressed in their soiled uniforms, with the grime of their crowded steerages upon them, their fine faces shone through it all, and with their cheerful, intelligent speech revealed their noble natures and high breeding. They were of choice, wholesome stock. They were self-respecting gentlemen, young men whom one could gladly receive into his family circle." They were given the freedom, feasted and feted to their hearts' content, tramping over city and country without constraint. "And all day there was not a trace of disorder. Not one was seen intoxicated. The police had absolutely nothing to do, accustomed as they are to the drunken brawls of men-of-war men on liberty. At nightfall every man was aboard ship, with scarcely a single late straggler to be searched for." Dr. Bishop says: "There were many, stalwart forms among these men, and many faces of the finest types. The companies abounded in men of education and culture, drawn into the ranks by the ardor of patriotism. I met one large group from Stanford University, with leading college athletes among them. I heard of another set from the Berkeley University. In the ranks were even professors of language and science from colleges. One bright young man admitted to a lady that he was professor of Greek and Sanskrit in an Oregon college. Perhaps he will start a university in Luzon. There were numbers of skilled engineers and electricians, newspaper men, young lawyers, with clerks and salesmen who had left high salaries to fight for their country. There were many earnest, working Christians, and bright, sympathetic chaplains. One young man carried a well worn Bible, which had gone with his grandfather through the Mexican War, and with his father through the Civil War." And these are the men and men of equally fine quality in our Regular Army, who are disparaged by men who arrogantly assume for themselves the title of "the wisest and best;" "the saving remnant of America's decent life." Men who, because they can write and talk, imagine themselves to be wise while indulging in the gabble of bloodless senility.

CAMP ALGER.

According to our Washington exchanges there are a number of evils at Camp Alger that demand immediate and summary correction. By the aid of passes, the private soldiers gain admission to the city in great numbers. Many of them land in the vilest resorts and conspicuously disreputable scenes are of constant occurrence. These dens have been crowded night and day by men wearing the United States uniform in every stage of riotous intoxication. It is said that in daylight the scenes constantly witnessed are disgusting to a degree, while at night they surpass description. Such evils should be handled without gloves, and we are glad to see that action has been taken to abate them. They are doubtless due to the presence near Washington of many young men who are for the first time subjected to the temptations of city life, and are not yet under the control of the discipline proper to military encampments.

On the whole our new troops have been well behaved. From Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Maj. John McG. Woodbury, Acting Chief Surgeon, 1st Div., 1st Army Corps, reports to the "Medical News": "Strange as it may seem to the advocates of total abstinence, the regiments which have a regimental canteen and which regulate the sale of beer to their own troops have also the best sick reports. I may say that there is also absolutely no drunkenness among the troops. This is very strange among such a large body of men, but it is true, and the proof is that there are no prisoners in the guard tents—not even enough to police the camp sinks and keep them clean for a punishment. The reason for this is that in the intense absorption of the men in their work they have no time for carousals, and in the doing of so much hard work they have weariness at night demanding sleep. Withal, a man intoxicated is a man disgraced with his comrades. The older officers, many of whom served in the War of the Rebellion, remark the improvement in this regard since that time."

From the Tampa, Fla., camp Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., writes: "The consolidated report shows but six cases of alcoholism during the month. Think of it! But six cases of alcoholism among 10,000 soldiers for thirty days on an active campaign! Can the municipal records of a town of that size in an average community vie with that report? Under my personal observation in Tampa and vicinity during the past six weeks there have come but two or three cases of drunkenness, and no case of beastly intoxication. Beer has been consumed, but only in moderation, and the soldiers have largely resorted to non-alcoholic drinks. The daily average sick of the command was only two-tenths of one per cent. No death was reported. These statistics refer only to Regular troops."

These reports show what is possible in a camp subject to proper discipline. If a different condition of things prevails at Camp Alger the fault is with the discipline of that camp, which may perhaps suffer, as discipline and good order are apt to do from proximity to the seat of Government. When what should be an impersonal exercise of authority takes the form of personal expressions of good natured tolerance of license the result is shown in the weakening of the bonds of legitimate control.

ARRIVALS FROM THE FRONT.

Among those reported as having arrived at Fort Monroe from Cuba, July 25, on the U. S. Transport Hudson were Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., en route to Washington, D. C.; Capt. J. T. Dickman, 8th Cav., and Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art. Aides to Gen. Breckinridge; Lieut. Col. A. H. Bainbridge, 4th Inf., who it is stated will soon retire; Capt. D. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., on sick leave; Capt. Henry McDonald, 2d Mass. Vols., on sick leave; Capt. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., Colonel of Immunes, to organize regiment; Lieut. W. S. Martin, 2d New York Vols., to rejoin regiment; Lieut. J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf., fractured knee cap, and paralysis left arm; Lieut. Col. J. H. Smith, 2d Inf., flesh wound near spine; Maj. R. L. Eskridge, 10th Inf., shot wound near spine, partial paralysis of leg; Maj. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., shot right thigh, fracture; 2d Lieut. B. H. Wells, 2d Inf., shot left hip; Capt. W. S. Warriner, 2d Mass. Vols., shot right side, below collar bone, to right hip; Lieut. Moynahan, 2d Mass. Vols., shot through both lungs; Cadet E. E. Haskell, U. S. M. A., acting 1st Lieutenant 1st Vol. Cav., shot through intestines; 2d Lieut. O. D. Hapgood, 2d Mass. Vols., shot through right lung. Mr. Nicholas Fish, of New York, with the bodies of Capt. Allyn K. Capron and Sgt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., 1st Vol. Cav.; Messrs. Cooley and Burton with Mr. Fish; E. L. D. Breckinridge, John D. Parker and C. F. Dickens, with Gen. Breckinridge; Stephen Bonsal, Sylvester Scovel and Walter Marshall Clute.

On the Relief, which arrived in New York, July 23, were, among others, Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, 10th Inf.; Maj. Theo. J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Capt. Theo. Mosher, 22d Inf.; Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Robertson, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. N. K. Averill, 2d Cav., and Acting Asst. Surg. C. C. Marbury.

Deaths on board the Relief are stated as follows: O. L. Butler, 6th Inf.; G. T. Burgess, 13th Inf.; Daniel Dempsey, 6th Inf.; Otto Dorr, 21st Inf.; J. F. Grothe, 12th Inf.; J. M. Hamilton, 6th Cav.; David Johnson, 10th Inf.; Ottis Marr, 33d Mich. Vols.; Schermerhorn, 9th Inf.; Edgar Wass, 2d Art.; Werner (identity uncertain); Jos. Zileck, 2d Inf.; Lieut. W. C. Neary, 4th Inf. Of these all except two were buried at Siboney. J. M. Hamilton and G. T. Burgess were buried at sea.

Among those reported as coming to New York on the Seneca are Capt. Omar Bundy, 2d U. S. Inf.; Capt. Wm. E. English, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. H. Martin, U. S. A.; Col. J. T. Van Horn, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Edgar Collins, 8th Inf.; Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, 8th Inf.; Capt. W. Joyce, 71st N. Y. Vols.; Comy. Sergt. G. Fulisher, U. S. A.; Surg. U. S. Bird; Capt. W. K. Wright, 2d Inf.; Maj. F. G. Southmayd, 2d Mass. Vols.; Lieut. Thomas H. Hall, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Glen Lawless, 34th Mich. Vols.

On the Leona, which arrived at Old Point Comfort July 27, were Lieut. H. W. Miller, 13th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. E. T. Cole, 6th Inf., and Mr. Corbin, son of Adj't. Gen. Corbin.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 26, 1898.

The usual daily routine of camp life was followed until July 15th. On that day one of the practice marches which have been of weekly occurrence during the present summer, broke the monotony. The start was made at about 7 a. m. The party proceeded first to the southward as far as the neighboring village of Highland Falls, then by the Eagle Valley road to the cross road, then out to Long Pond, where the halt for the day was made, at about 3:30 in the afternoon. There was no dress parade on Friday evening and the usual hop was postponed until Saturday. The distance covered was about ten miles.

The Cadets were in campaign uniform at inspection on Saturday morning. A skirmish drill followed the inspection. A salute in celebration of the surrender of Santiago was fired from the field battery at the conclusion of the drill.

The post is almost deserted, but a number of visitors are at the hotel and in the vicinity. The Cadet hope are fairly well attended. Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle and Miss Helen Hoyle have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sanders.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, stationed at the recruiting station, Camp Townsend, Peekskill, visited the post recently.

Capt. William B. Gordon left for his new post at Watertown, Mass., last week. Mrs. Gordon is a guest of Mrs. Bruff. The departure of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon is much regretted by their friends here.

The sad news which comes from the front of the deaths of Lieuts. Benchley and Churchman, the latter of whom was first reported wounded, has brought sorrow to their hosts of friends among Cadets and residents of the post.

Mrs. Alexander R. Piper and three children are guests at the Highland Villa at Highland Falls. Capt. Piper of the Quartermaster's Department is under orders for Porto Rico.

Col. and Mrs. Foster, whose son is a member of the first class, are guests at Cranston's, as is also Dr. A. K. Smith, U. S. A., retired, whose son, Dr. Thomas A. Smith, is at David's Island.

The trip of the cadets to Peekskill, announced last week, did not take place. Instead, a practice march was given in the corps and on the return the shelter tents were pitched on the plain. The white tents dotting the green plain made a picturesque sight. Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Gladys have returned to the post. Capt. Edgerton is en route to Porto Rico.

Lieut. Malin Craig, a graduate of '98, who has just returned from Santiago, spent Sunday at the post, as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Davis.

Dr. Torney, in command of the hospital ship Relief, which has just arrived in port from Santiago, spent Sunday with his family at the post. Prof. Fiebeger returned also on the Relief.

We regret to find the name of E. E. Haskell, a member of the second class, among the list of wounded recently arriving.

Mrs. Van Duyne, mother of Cadet Van Duyne, first class, is at the West Point Hotel. Relatives of Cadet Ennis, third class, and Dr. A. K. Smith, retired, are at Cranston's.

In a letter addressed to Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, New York, by Capt. Littleton, W. T. Waller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, and dated on board the U. S. S. Indiana off Santiago de Cuba, on the 12th instant, Capt. Waller states that on the night of July 4, an eight-inch mortar shell from the western batteries of Santiago struck the ship. The shell entered the passenger way near the officers' quarters, and exploding wrecked the rooms. Capt. Waller had a No. 6 Standard Remington typewriter, which was blown across the room and generally smashed up, the iron frame of the base being broken. Nevertheless he found that although the works of the machine were a little stiff, it worked very well, and the letter above referred to was written upon it. Capt. Waller wrote to inquire the cost of repairs.

WEST POINT.

Throughout our land, in many a peaceful hall,
Our college Alma Maters sit—and all
Send forth each year an eager host, and say,
"Dear sons, we have equipped you for Life's day;
Honor yourselves and us on that long way.
Come often back to rest, and let each one
Rejoice our heart with tales of prizes won."

But one among them hath a different speech;
Another lesson her stern accents teach
As she sends forth her boys in soldier blue
And bids them be to her and honor true!
West Point—mid hills, by stream most fair to see
She stands where placed by Washington's decree.
A Spartan mother she, as from her heart
She sees each year another brood depart.
In lines drawn up like war's array they stand
And listen as she gives her last command
"My children, I may never see you more;
I have been stern, yet deep the love I bore.
For once I may be tender as I bless
Each dear young head with motherly caress.
One moment let me look into your eyes,
But not with tears—I may not let them rise!
Attention! You are armed all cap-a-pied;
By my strong hand you're fitted for the fray,
For Life—if God so will who gave you breath,
But if He wills not—then go forth to Death.
Farewell! Now, forward march! And when
Death reads your hearts let him read 'Duty' then."

So speaks their Alma Mater, but no word
Of seeing them come back is ever heard;
Yet oft, with solemn measure, to her breast
Her dear ones come in bivouac to rest.
But not to tell of honors won they come,
Since stamped by Duty's seal, their lips are dumb.
Yet shall their brothers speak with loud acclamation,
And History's pages bear them on to fame.
Nor could a fairer laurel crown each head
Than on her walls their names as West Point's dead.
Now when the Future stays those walls to read
Time-honored titles first the van shall lead—
Names that have long been watchwords in our land,
Names that for freedom, honor, country stand—
But after these shall come in fond array
Their names for whom that country weeps to-day.
See where they shine—bright names of those
On Santiago's field who faced their foes.
Now, God of Battles, hear the prayer that falls
From our sad lips! No more names on the walls!
Be thine the victory soon, and for the right
Lend us Thy strength that we may end the fight.

July 10, 1898. M. E. C.

ARMY MULES, HORSES AND WAGONS.

According to the Washington "Post," since the beginning of the war there have been purchased by the Government 15,000 mules and 4,000 horses. The total number now in use by the troops in the field, and at the several Army camps, is about 17,000 mules and 7,000 horses. It is estimated that at least 6,000 men will be needed, which will bring up the number to 30,000. These animals will cost in round numbers \$3,000,000. Capt. Crosby P. Miller, A. Q. M., who has charge of this matter, has agents in various sections of the country looking for young horses and mules that are fit for Army duty. During the Civil War each wagon was generally given six mules, but by the adoption of much wider wagon tires the traction has been so improved that now teams of four are usually found sufficient. The price paid varies, of course, according to the character of the animals. In a six-mule team the wheel mules which are the largest and strongest, cost an average of \$118. The "swings" or second span cost about \$100 each, while the "leaders," being lighter, cost about \$87 a head. What is deemed a great improvement, especially for Cuba in the rainy season, has been introduced by mounting the wagons on mammoth wooden trucks, with tires nearly a foot in width, and with the additional precaution that the rear wheels do not follow the track of those in front. It is believed that these wagons will pack down the soft Cuban roads, instead of cutting them up as ordinary wagons would do.

THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal": The criticism in the "Journal" of July 9 on the action of the members of the "Chickamauga Chaplain Association," relative to their fight against the canteen refreshment system in the Army, is eminently correct. The writer has had forty-five years' experience in our Army, during which time he has served at some thirty-seven posts. As an old soldier, who has had thorough experience of the old sutler system in the Army, he has no hesitation in saying that the adoption of the canteen system has been a positive blessing to the service, and to the individual soldier. The opponents of the canteen are, or must be, ignorant of the evils its adoption drove out of the service. Long live the canteen!

2D DRAGOON.

The New York "Herald" reports that the appointment of Gen. Leonard Wood as Governor of Santiago has given rise to criticism because he is not a Regular officer. As Gen. Wood has been an officer of the Regular Army for the past twelve years the "Herald" remarks on "Regulars and Volunteers" do not apply in his case. Though he belongs to the staff of the Regular Army, few of its line officers have had more experience in actual field service.

At one of the recent battles before Santiago Gen. Young's body servant was shot in the leg, and had an injured air that was ludicrous. A sharpshooter had winged him. "I dunno what foh dat Spaniard done popped me," he wailed. "I wasn't doin' nothin' t' im. E ought to knowd I was jes' waitin' on Marse Young, an' didn't have no gun at all. Ef I was tryin' to shoot im I'd ave jest nothin' t' say."

Mr. W. H. W. Bicknell has etched a really fine portrait of Adm. Dewey, which is commendable both as a work of art and of successful portraiture. It is a bust about one-third life size and is full of expression and a decided relief after the many hard and forbidding pictures of the gallant Admiral with which his striking victory in Manila bay was rewarded (or punished?). George Adams Woods, Boston, Mass., is the publisher.

Several submarine mines in the Potomac River were exploded a few days since by lightning without injury to the switchboard, cable or electrical connections. These mines were near Fort Washington, and each seems to have gone off separately, though only a few seconds intervened between each explosion. They were from three to four feet below water. Such an accident has never before been recorded.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

July 26, 1898.

Co. B, 5th Inf., left here on Monday, 18th, for Tampa, two companies of the 2d N. C. relieving them; the latter are commanded by Maj. Cotton, with Lieut. Woottton Adjutant. In addition to drilling at St. Francis Barracks, and with the guns on the island, they have charge of Fort Marion, which is now utilized as a prison for enlisted men. Up to this date three men have arrived here. The casemates are utilized at present and are similar to the casemates in old Fort Hamilton and Fort Monroe.

The family of Maj. Thomas M. Woodruff, who is with the Army before Cuba, left their handsome home here for their summer residence at Nanquitt, Mass. Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, wife of Capt. Miller, commanding Co. B, 5th Inf., with her daughter, Lillian, have gone to Huntingdon, Pa., their former home. Mrs. Comba, wife of Lieut. Col. R. Comba, who has just been named for promotion, spent a day in St. Augustine last week, reviving pleasant memories of her life here when a child, the daughter of Maj. Logan, then Q. M. of the 7th Inf. Her sister, Mrs. J. Van Orsdale, whose husband is a Captain in the 7th Inf., was with her. Col. Melville C. Cochran, recently retired, left here on Monday for Cincinnati, to gather together his belongings and establish himself in a home. While here his eldest son, Percy, who has just been promoted from the ranks and assigned to the 7th Inf., paid him a short visit, going hence to join his regiment. Accompanying Col. and Mrs. Cochran were Miss Cochran, Melville Cochran, Jr., and Mrs. William Bennett, wife of the Adjutant of the 6th, their eldest daughter, who returns to their quarters at Fort Thomas.

MEMORIAL TO THE HEROES OF THE MAINE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

A sum of money has recently been collected for the purpose of a monument to the officers and men who perished on the Maine. It seems to me that no more suitable or appropriate design could be selected for the purposes of this fund than to erect a memorial bridge across the Potomac River and leading to the National Cemetery at Arlington, where are buried the remains of more than 30,000 of the nation's heroic dead. These graves are guarded and protected by the strong hands of a grateful Government. The heroes of the Maine are entirely unrepresented in this mighty army, whose silent tents are pitched forever on the former homestead of Gen. R. E. Lee. The bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and many of the sailors were recovered and brought to this country for interment with military honors; others were laid away on foreign soil, but the bodies of Asst. Engrs. Merritt and 100 others were never recovered.

It would appear most suitable, then, to have a hand-some bridge serve as a memorial to those who so nobly gave their lives while protecting their fellow-countrymen. The present structure is entirely unfit for its uses and entirely out of keeping with the splendid manner in which the cemetery itself is maintained. How fitting it would seem when on Decoration Day the marshalled hosts of veterans and of families of the fallen cross that bridge on their errands of tender love and remembrance, for it to be worthy, in thoroughness and splendor of construction, of the solemn procession that passes over it, and at the same time serve as silent reminder of those, so many of whom are resting where no fresh flowers can be placed as a tribute to departed valor.

The men of the Maine died with all of the halo of martial glory around them that surrounds the slain on the battlefield. Their names will pass down on the same pages of history and side by side with the other martyred heroes of the present war; with those brave soldiers of the Regulars and Volunteers who fell at Santiago, the heroic and noble Wetherill and Wikoff, Hamilton and Dickinson, Capron and O'Neil, with brave Bagley, cut down by Spanish shell on the Winslow's deck, with the fallen Marines of Guantnamo and with the lamented Gridley of Manila, will they ever be remembered by the American people.

W. J. R.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett, the Chief of the Naval Auxiliary Fleet, has made a distinct success in organizing the coast signal service, which he has so systematized that the fleet could patrol every portion of our eastern seaboard, and give early notice of the enemy's presence. The fleet may go out of commission very shortly, but will be left in such a condition that it can soon be put in working order, and be made the basis for a national naval reserve and complete coast defence system. Several vessels have been detached for blockading duty between the fringe of islands and shoals off the Cuban coast where light draft boats are needed. The Kanawha, under command of Lieut. F. F. Fletcher is at Santiago and the Frolic will follow. The old light draft monitors Mahopac and Canonicus, have received new water tube boilers. These two, the little torpedo boat Manly and converted yachts Shearwater and Sylph have not yet gone into commission.

There is a very pronounced feeling among Army and Navy officers that Spain is trying to sell the United States a gold brick in asking for peace. It is obvious that her real aim is to secure delay in the hope of bringing on international complications. For example, should the President say that he wanted the Philippines this answer would serve to stir up all Europe against us, except England. Few believe that Spain is sincere, and many think that we are on the eve of a great European war.

It appears that the Afridis fought the British with rifles made up from old barrels, formerly cut into three or four pieces and sold as scrap iron. These parts have been very neatly soldered together, but no attention has been paid to accurate jointing of the rifling, and the bullet in its passage to the muzzle must get several "twists." Some of the breech-blocks are badly fitted, but the locks are mostly in working order, so that the owner of the rifle could at least rely upon the striker acting when the trigger was pulled.

The Whitman Saddle Company, formerly at No. 118 Chambers street, New York City, has been reorganized under the firm name of Buck & Mehlbach, and is now located at No. 106 Chambers street, New York City. Both Messrs. Buck and Mehlbach were the active men in the Whitman Company, and further than a change in name the business goes on as before. For years the Whitman Company have supplied "equestrian outfit" for the U. S. Army and National Guardsmen to the satisfaction of both. Messrs. Buck and Mehlbach are prepared to continue the satisfactory service.

OUR NEW MONITORS.

The original monitor was a vessel of 776 tons. Her extreme length was 172 feet; breadth, 41½ feet; depth of hold, 11½ feet; draught of water, 10½ feet; inside dimensions of turret, 20 feet; height of turret, 9 feet; thickness of turret, 8 inches; side armor (laminated), 5 inches; deck plating, 1 inch; diameter of propellers (2), 9 feet; diameter of steam cylinders, 36 inches; length of stroke, 26 inches. The four harbor defence vessels authorized by act of Congress approved May 4, 1898 are to have a normal displacement of 2,700 tons; length on load water (normal displacement), 228 feet; breadth, extreme, at water line, 50 feet; mean draught at normal displacement, about 12½ feet; total coal capacity, loose stowage, 200 tons; turret armor, 10 inches thick; protective deck, to extend the length of the vessel, 1½ inches; side armor belt, maximum thickness, 11 inches, with a mean depth of 5 feet; conning tower, 7½ inches. The belt to extend throughout the length of the vessel, and to maintain the maximum thickness abreast the engine and boiler spaces; from thence forward and aft it may be tapered gradually to a uniform thickness of 5 inches. The barbettes for the 12-inch guns will have armor 11 inches thick. The vessel will be driven by twin-screws. The engines (two in number) are to be of the vertical triple-expansion type, in one water-tight compartment. The boilers (four in number) are to be of the water-tube type, constructed for a working pressure of 250 pounds, and are to be placed in one water-tight compartment.

The first monitor had two smooth bore 11-inch guns. The battery of the new monitors will be composed of two 12-inch B. L. guns, mounted in an armored barbette turret on the midship line forward; four 4-inch R. F. guns in broadsides on the superstructure deck; and a secondary battery of seven R. F. guns. If the speed falls below 12 knots and exceeds 11 knots an hour the vessel will be accepted at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of \$5,000 a quarter knot deficiency of speed from 12 knots to 11½ knots, and at the rate of \$10,000 a quarter knot deficiency of speed from 11½ knots to 11 knots. If the speed falls below 11 knots an hour the vessel may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be rejected, or accepted at a reduced price to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractor. Advertisements for proposals for the new monitors are issued this week.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following list shows the time of expiration of duty of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, serving on the Pacific coast. As will be observed, a number of officers have served considerably over their time:

Capt. D. F. Tozier and J. A. Slamm, January, 1899; Capt. W. C. Coulson, November, 1899; Capt. W. H. Roberts, February, 1899; Capt. Francis Tuttle, January, 1899; Capt. C. L. Hooper, years ago; Capt. Michael A. Healy, ages ago.

1st Lieut. James B. Butt, March, 1899; 1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, April, 1899; 1st Lieut. H. B. West, any time; 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, April, 1899; 1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, January, 1899; 1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, February, 1899; 1st Lieut. K. W. Perry, January, 1899; 1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, April, 1899.

2d Lieut. C. S. Cochran, February, 1899; 2d Lieuts. J. G. Berry, B. M. Choswell, F. C. Billard, B. H. Camden, H. G. Hamlet and R. M. Sturdevant, May, 1899.

3d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, May, 1899.

Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, March, 1899; Chief Engr. A. L. Broadbent, any time; Chief Engrs. H. C. Barrows and D. M. French, February, 1899.

1st Asst. Engrs. L. T. Jones and H. N. Wood, May, 1898; 1st Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, February, 1899.

2d Asst. Engrs. H. K. Spencer, J. B. Turner, J. I. Bryan and Waller Taylor, December, 1898.

The steamer Rio de Janeiro, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila a few days since, in addition to carrying two battalions of the 1st South Dakota regiment, recruits for the Utah Light Artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps, carried these officers: Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis; Maj. Shieles, Brigade Surg.; Capt. Edward Murphy, Asst. Adj't. Gen.; Capt. A. W. Kimball, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. Seth Milliken, Com'y.; Lieut. Saunders, Aid; Lieut. Bradbury, Aid, all of Gen. Otis' staff; Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whipple, Inspr. Gen.; Capt. C. A. Devol, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. C. C. Walcott, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. Samuel W. Belford, Asst. Adj't. Gen.; Capt. E. Russel, Signal Corps; Lieut. F. H. Bailey, Signal Corps; Lieut. W. O. Bailey, Signal Corps; Lieut. Gordon, Signal Corps; Maj. R. C. Warne, Surg., 1st South Dakota; Capt. J. W. Cox, Asst. Surg.; Regimental Stewards, Herbert J. Barker and Harry M. Fletcher; Lieut. Conrad Babcock, 7th Art.; W. M. Pinkston, Chief Clerk; Sergt. Miller, Ordnance Officer; Fred. Page, Armorer; O. H. J. Schlott, Steward Red Cross.

Additional troops for Manila were ordered to leave San Francisco on July 29 and telegraphic advices give their assignment as follows: Col. T. M. Barber, 1st New York Vols., will be in command of the troops to sail on the steamer St. Paul July 29, which will include the 1st Battalion of the 1st South Dakota Inf., 13 officers and 328 men; recruits of the 130th Minnesota, Maj. A. M. Digges commanding, 6 officers and 310 men; recruits of the 1st Colorado, Capt. Carroll commanding, 1 officer and 155 men. Gen. Merriam has designated five officers to go on the St. Paul to Honolulu. They are Col. Barber, Maj. Langfitt, of the 2d Regt. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Winthrop, Quartermaster of the 1st New York; 1st Lieut. Griffith, Asst. Surg. of the 1st New York, and Capt. Lydig, Com'y. of Subs.

The steamers Lahkme and North Fork were ordered to sail from San Francisco July 30, for Honolulu with 750 men of the 1st New York Vol. Inf., who will garrison the island. Col. Barber, who took passage on the St. Paul, preceded the regiment to make preparation for its reception.

The transport Mobile, with the 16th Pennsylvania Inf. on board and two companies of the 6th Illinois, a Signal Corps detachment and supplies was reported by a telegram to the "Herald" to be off San Juan, Porto Rico, July 26, where she was convoyed by the cruiser Cincinnati to Cay Culebra Island.

The Concho arrived at Norfolk, Va., July 28. Among those reported on board are Maj. H. T. Allen, A. A. G.; Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf.; Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf.; Capt. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. Q. Anderson, 33d Michigan; Capt. J. H. Joubert, 9th Massachusetts; Capt. M. A. Batson, 9th Cav.; Capt. R. R. Stogsdale, 4th Inf.; Capt. L. M. Welch, 20th Inf.; Capt. W. N. Case, 33d Michigan; Capt. S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf.; Capt. C. F. Cooke, 1st District of Columbia Inf.; Sergt. J. A. Leisen, 34th Michigan; Maj. Henry Romey, retired; Capt. W. S. Stevens, Signal Corps. Medical Staff—Dr. A. Mona Lesser and Bettina Hofker Lesser, Sisters Minnie and Isabel Ohm, Annie McOne, Adele Gardiner, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Babcock and Mrs. Nutall, of the Red Cross Society.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The art of "Taxidermy," like a good many other "arts," and "mysteries," has in recent years made very rapid progress. If one contrasts the stiff, expressionless "Noah's Ark" caricatures of animal life which a quarter of a century since used to cumber and disfigure the cases of our older museums, with the almost startling lifelike creations of the best taxidermists of the present day, he will be able to appreciate the difference between the old-fashioned, rude upholstering of a skin and the artistic posing and grouping and mounting which modern study and scientific skill have developed. No man probably has contributed more to this happy result than Prof. John Rowley, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and who has been able to "show his faith by his works" in that admirably managed institution. In his recently published work, "The Art of Taxidermy" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), we are initiated into some of the mysteries of this modern and progressive art. One great excellence of this treatise is that it goes minutely into working details. Indeed, any person with perseverance and a fair amount of mechanical skill, should, under Prof. Rowley's guidance be able to do fairly good work in preparing and mounting specimens.

Schaff & Grund (Berlin) have issued the second volume of their magnificent work, already noticed here. It is entitled "Die Heere und Flotten der Gegenwart." It is edited by L. von Pfugk-Harttung, herausgegeben von C. von Beppen in General Major, A. D., with the assistance of over a score of Army and Navy officers of the highest European standing and repute. The present volume is devoted to Great Britain and Ireland, and has been prepared by officers of the British Army and Navy, and is entitled "Gross-Britannien und Irland, Das Heer von Oberstleutnant im Königlich Grossbritannischen Generalstab, Die Flotte, von R. Stenzel Kopitan sur Sec. A. D. In his preface "Der Herausgeber" explains that the delay of the present volume has been occasioned by unforeseen circumstances and promises that in future two or three volumes will annually appear. The opening chapter gives us a short account of the Army and Navy of Great Britain as it existed in 1860, at the time of Charles II., with a rapid survey of its development, down to the present time, together with a brief reference to some of the most prominent men who have aided in its development or shed lustre upon English military power. The work is admirably illustrated, many of the engravings being printed in colors. Altogether it reflects the highest credit upon its authors and publishers.

Covering in maritime affairs even more completely the same field, we have "The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present," by William Laird Clowes, Fellow of King's College, London, etc., assisted by Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B., F. R. G. S., Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., Mr. H. W. Wilson, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, late Assistant Secretary U. S. Navy, and Mr. L. Carr Laughton, with illustrations, in five volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.; London: Sampson & Low, Marston & Co. This second volume has just appeared, and continues the history of the Royal Navy, which, under Queen Elizabeth, had reached such efficiency, from the time of its decline under James, through its somewhat checkered but on the whole not inglorious career, down to the death of Queen Anne in 1714.

As a fitting close to its great work in lexicography, the "Century Dictionary," the Century Company, has just issued the Century Atlas, in uniform size and binding, with the former work. This Atlas, prepared under the superintendence of Benjamin E. Smith, managing editor of the "Century Dictionary," includes the whole world, and gives us the results of the latest geographical discoveries and official surveys. One especial excellence is observable in this work. All countries seem to be treated with impartial skill and care, in distinct contrast to that of most European and many American maps. Then, too, this Atlas appears to be strictly "up to date." The results of the recent explorations in Central Africa, in the Arctic regions, in Siberia and other little known regions are given, while changes as recent as those in the boundaries of Greece brought about by the late war in Turkey, and even the present boundaries of "Greater New York," are all accurately given. Almost all the maps are either copies of official maps or based on official information. Those of the United States have been based upon maps issued by the Government, supplemented by those published by State or local authority; those of England on the Ordnance Survey, and those of all other countries upon equally authoritative materials. In portraying the mountain systems of the United States a feature of much interest has been introduced, and which is a novelty in general atlases, and that is, lines of equal elevation above the sea-contour lines—which are presented in olive and brown. These are also taken from Government surveys and their substantial correctness may be assumed. The same system has been extended to the maps of Mexico, from delineations furnished by Mr. H. M. Wilson, of the Geological Survey. Of the maps in general it may be said that they are beautiful specimens of the cartographic art. Historical maps, routes of discovery and exploration, the sites of important battles, ancient and modern, plans of ancient cities and other interesting and important features give exceptional value to this superb volume, both for casual examination and as an authoritative work of reference.

The "Heroic Age" is not altogether past. The story of the transformation of that tremendous wilderness, the "Great West" into homes, cities, States, with all the appliances which the most advanced modern civilization can bring, is one of the most wonderful in all the annals of the race. Half a century ago this wonderful region was scarcely better known than the inhospitable steppes of Siberia, the gold fields of Alaska or the savage solitudes of the "dark Continent." To-day, in prestige, in growth, in population, it

is an empire. It is fortunate that in Henry Inman, an ex-officer of the old Regular Army, we have an eyewitness of much of this wondrous transformation, and that from the vantage ground of personal knowledge and experience he has consented to give us one of the most interesting chapters in this thrilling story. With the charges which a quarter of a century since were brought against Capt. Harry Inman, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., the present reviewer has no inclination to deal. The Captain has certainly given us a splendid history of a period abounding in heroic deeds and beyond that, those who are privileged to read it, will hardly care to inquire. The work is entitled "The Old Santa Fe Trail," and is published by the Macmillan Company, London, and 66 Fifth Ave., New York. Price \$3.50.

All medical men will now be especially interested in the "Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held at Columbus, Ohio, in May of 1897," and edited by James E. Pilcher, M. D., Captain M. D., U. S. A., Secretary and Editor of the Association. This handsome volume constitutes No. VII. of the series, and is published by the Berlin Printing Co., of Columbus, Ohio. As this Association is a most valued and efficient agency in the development and systematic statement of the latest advances in military medicine and surgery, we can hardly commend it too highly to the attention of those who are interested in mitigating the hardships of modern warfare.

Those who hold to the theory that all genuine poetic inspiration is a thing of the past will perhaps thank us for calling their attention to a charming little volume entitled "Songs of Liberty, and Other Poems," by Robert Underwood Johnson, including paraphrases from the Servian, after translations by Nickola Tesla, with a prefatory note by him on Servian poetry. (New York: The Century Co.) We have here not only the productions of a graceful, refined and facile pen, but the work often rises to a much higher plane. In the "Apostrophe to Greece" and "The Three Glaours" especially evidence is not wanting of "the vision and the faculty divine."

A new volume by George Cary Eggleston is quite certain to find a multitude of readers. His "Southern Soldier Stories," illustrated by Zogbaum and published by the Macmillan Co., London and New York, has just appeared, and is full of well told tales and stirring incidents illustrative of the life of the Confederate soldier in the Civil War. It will be read with eager interest. The American soldier of today is a sort of composite picture of the Federal and Confederate Volunteers of a generation ago and in this volume Mr. Eggleston helps us to realize what an important part the Southern soldier has contributed to the composition.

THAT WAR BALLOON UNDER FIRE.

(From the Springfield Republican, Santiago Letter.)

The balloon, propelled by a strong rope, 1,000 feet in length and held by eighteen men, was being carried all over the field, and the movement of troops was directed from it until it was finally shot to pieces at about 12 o'clock. A telegraph wire connected the basket of the balloon with the ground, and observations were transmitted in that manner to the officers below. Finally a point that is now known as Hell's Crossing was reached by the balloon men, and a scathing fire was poured into the inflating bag. Three shells from a shrapnel battery tore great holes in it, and showers of bullets made it resemble a large sieve. Remarkable is the fact that the three men in the basket at the time it was destroyed escaped with but one slight injury. They were Col. Drew, Chief of Engineers on Gen. Shafter's staff; Maj. J. E. Maxfield, of the Signal Corps, and Sergt. Thomas C. Boone, detached from Co. K, of the 2d Mass. Vols., as telegrapher in the balloon detachment. Three of the men holding the rope on the ground were wounded. The balloon was finally landed in the middle of a stream waist-deep just as the 1st and 10th Cav. Regts. (dismounted) were charging a Spanish ambush in a field of wild corn on the west side of the stream, for which the terrible slaughter there is known as Hell's Crossing. The balloon appears to have been chiefly effective in drawing the fire of the enemy and indicating the position of our troops. One of the returned soldiers is reported as saying: "The Spaniards didn't know where our troops were or along which road they were coming until the balloon went up. Immediately the gas bag and the country beneath it became a target for every Spanish field piece and every Spanish rifle that was within range. The captive balloon was abandoned by its aeronauts at once. Then the balloon, instead of being hauled down or destroyed or set free or gotten rid of somehow, was dragged back along the road. If the Spaniards didn't know before where we were, they knew then. They turned loose every firing piece within range, and the

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American soldiers who marched bravely ahead along that balloon-advertised road fell like pins in a bowling alley."

It is reported that the operations in the Swat Valley last autumn showed that when cavalry could be used the lance was immensely superior to the sword in charges against the tribesmen. The sword and the long knife are familiar weapons with all Pathan tribes, but the lance or spear is never used by them, and hence their fear of horsemen equipped with it.

The use of barbed wire as an aid to defence seems to have been the only pronounced novelty at Santiago. To the delays produced by it a very considerable proportion of our losses may be attributed, and without doubt it will hereafter be an important adjunct of a fortified post.

Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has written an article for the August "Century," entitled "Facts About the Philippines, with a Discussion of Pending Problems." Mr. Vanderlip describes the agricultural and mineral resources of the islands and shows the amount of commerce the islands will control by means of their position. The article will be illustrated. "An Artist with Admiral Sampson's Fleet" is the title of an article written for the August "Century," by Walter Russell, who was on the dispatch boat Sommers N. Smith during some of the exciting experiences of the fleet. He furnishes drawings of the capture of prizes and the engagement at Matanzas from sketches made upon the spot. Surg. Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., will contribute to the August "Century" an article on "The Sanitary Regeneration of Havana." Gen. Sternberg was a member of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission of 1879, and has made a close study of this disease not only in Cuba, but during its occasional outbreaks in the United States.

Lieut. H. C. Schumm, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Gilmore, Dept. of the East, in a report on the recent explosion of the powder mills at Pompton Lakes, states that the men of the 3d New Jersey Regiment acted most admirably at the time of the explosion. They rushed into the works immediately afterward to render what assistance they could, despite the warnings of the workmen that further explosions were likely to occur.

Powder men are satisfied that the various explosions in the powder mills have been due to the rapidity with which their work has been pushed, and not to the machinations of Spanish spies.

In India, China and Japan Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS are well known as the most efficacious remedy for Diarrhea and all diseases of the digestive organs.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS-MOLER.—At Washington, D. C., July 12, 1898, Mr. Robert Chambers to Miss Elsie Vaughan Moler, adopted daughter of Lieut. Richard C. Du Bois, U. S. Army, retired.

TSCHAPPAT-McCREA.—At Fort Slocum, N. Y., July 26, 1898, Lieut. William Henry Tschappat, 5th U. S. Art., to Miss Alice McCrea, daughter of Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art.

DIED.

BAYARD.—On July 21, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. J. B. Guthrie, Mrs. Jane A. Bayard, widow of Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey, and mother of the late Gen. George D. Bayard.

GILMAN.—At Governors Island, N. Y., July 26, 1898, Capt. Benjamin Hidden Gilman, 13th U. S. Inf.

KEMP.—Suddenly, at Fort Grant, Arizona, July 15, 1898, 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Kemp, 7th U. S. Cav.

NEARY.—On board the Army hospital ship Relief, at Siboney, Cuba, July 9, 1898, 1st Lieut. William C. Neary, 4th U. S. Inf.

NIXON.—At Belle Meade, N. J., July 14, 1898, Brevet Lieut. Col. John B. Nixon, Captain, U. S. A., retired.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., July 7, 1898. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock excavation in Hapshannock River, Va., and dredging in Urbanna Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 m., Aug. 6, 1898, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lt. Col. Engrs.

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HOW PAYMASTER CLARK GOT EVEN.

The Philadelphia "Times" tells a good story of the late Paymr. Clark, of the United States Navy, and a bumptious bank manager. Some years ago Paymr. Clark was attached to one of the ships of our Navy in a European port and to meet certain expenses, drew sight drafts on the Sub-Treasury at New York, through the Government agents, J. S. Morgan & Co., for the amount required—\$40,000. Accompanied by the Vice Consul he came to the Plymouth branch of the Bank of England, presented his drafts and asked to have them cashed. The bank manager was not only cautious, but offensively so and finally said:

"Well, I do not know the Sub-Treasury. I do not know the paper nor you, and I have never had business with the gentleman who is United States Vice Consul here, so I won't cash your drafts. You say J. S. Morgan will endorse them. You had better go up to London and let him cash them."

Mr. Clark went out to the telegraph office, put himself in communication with Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Morgan went to the Bank of England in London, the manager sent word to the Plymouth branch manager, and that gentleman came personally to the Royal Hotel and, with his hat in hand, begged to be of service to Paymr. Clark in any way that gentleman would suggest. The apparently placated Paymaster, followed by his clerk, accompanied the bank officer to the bank. The drafts were duly passed over and a large bundle of Bank of England notes placed before the Paymaster.

"What are these?" said Clark.

"Those are Bank of England notes."

"Yes, I see they are notes signed by Frederick May that the bank will pay bearer, etc. Well, I do not know Mr. May, and, of course, I do not know you. This paper may be good, but I have no assurance of that. I'll trouble you for the gold."

The humiliated bank manager had to hunt it up, and Paymr. Clark carried it down to the boat in triumph. "I would have preferred part of the money in notes," he said, "but I couldn't refuse the chance of getting even."

A new service bullet, just adopted by the War Office, will be used for the first time in the Khartoum expedition. Several million rounds are being sent out for the use of the infantry who are going out to Egypt. The reason assigned for the change in the service bullet is that the Lee-Metford, though it is more deadly at ten times the range of the old musket ball, does not disable an enemy as effectively as is considered desirable. The case is elongated and so hard that soldiers have been known to go on fighting after half a dozen Lee-Metford bullets have gone through them, while the bullet itself has passed through two or three men consecutively, shock being sacrificed for penetration. The new bullet is propelled with cordite, and has as much energy as the old Martini-Henry bullet of 410 grains had with the best gunpowder; while, as it is half the weight, the soldier is able to carry double the number of rounds of ball cartridge.

As for the unfortunate Spanish people, says the London "Telegraph's" Madrid correspondent, whose ardent wishes and vital interests are trodden rough-shod under foot, it cares absolutely nothing for Cuba, the Philippines, the colonial possessions, or the war. It asks only for work and food, and for these it asks in vain. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the misery and want which the ill-starred masses have to endure in order that this or that Minister may retain his place and play his role. Peace cannot be demanded by the Government, forsooth, because it might injure the reputation of this or that Minister. Or else it must be concluded at all costs because the interests of the dynasty demand it. These are the two extremes of opinion in the governing classes. The interests of the inarticulate masses count in both cases for nothing."

The New York "Sun" says: "We most heartily congratulate Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel of Rough Riders, vice Wood, promoted on the great goodness of his fortune and the length of his head. A Cavalry Colonel who has his horse killed under him at the front is a bigger man than any old Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

An officer of the British army in India has been called down by the authorities for responding that he "was not in the habit of riding a crow," when he was informed that he must compute the distance he travels between two points "as the crow flies."

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JOHN W. PRITCHARD,
Editor *Christian Nation*.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18TH Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., July 7, 1898. Sealed proposals for construction of dike at York River, Va. will be received here until 12 m., Aug. 6, 1898, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lt. Col., Engrs.

**THE AUGUST CENTURY**

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THE CENTURY MAGAZINE has arranged for a series of articles on "Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War," something in the manner of its famous "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." The August number will contain:

THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES.

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STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 Guns. On Arctic relief expedition.
BOUTWELL, Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding, 2 Guns. Savannah, Ga.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York city.
CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 Guns. Capt. O. G. Hamlet. En route to Norfolk, Va.
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 3 Guns. Charleston, S. C.
DALLAS, Capt. R. M. Clark, commanding, 4 Guns. In co-operation with military authorities for the defense of Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, 2 Guns. Newport, R. I. Co-operating with military authorities for the defense of Narragansett Bay.
FESSENDER, Capt. J. H. Rogers, 4 Guns. Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 Guns. New Orleans, La. In co-operation with military authorities for the defense of New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.
GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. In co-operation with military authorities for the defense of Baltimore, Md.
HAMILIN, Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, Mobile, Ala.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La. In co-operation with military authorities for the defense of New Orleans, La.
SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty. Philadelphia, Pa.
WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 Gun. Mobile, Ala. In

co-operation with military authorities for the defense of Mobile Bay.

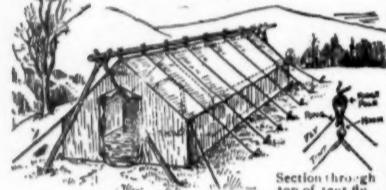
CHAMPAGNE FOR THE WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Med. Dept. U. S. A., in a letter to G. H. Mumm & Co., who have donated twelve hundred bottles of Extra Dry for the use of the wounded soldiers and sailors, says that the generous gift is appreciated by the Surgeon General's Office, not only for itself, but because it may stimulate other firms and individuals to contribute for the comfort and health of the wounded, such delicacies as the Army and Navy Commissary cannot by any possibility afford. Two hundred and forty bottles left on the steamer Olivette and the balance will be used according to the directions of the Surgeon General's Office. Champagne is particularly valuable in the treatment of typhoid and yellow fever, but, on account of its great expense, cannot be furnished to patients by the Medical Department. Other wine merchants, it is hoped, will follow the example of Messrs. Mumm.

The commercial agent of the United States at Roubaix, Mr. Alwell, in a dispatch just received at the State Department, says the Russian Minister of War has ordered aluminum horseshoes for the cavalry with a view of reducing the weight carried by the horses. The first trial is now being made by the Finland Dragoons. The trial, which has already lasted six weeks, seems to be satisfactory, as the aluminum wears out less rapidly and is less affected by mud and moisture than the ordinary shoe. The difference in weight is about two and a half ounces on each shoe.

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co-operation with military authorities for the defence of Mobile Bay.

CHAMPAGNE FOR THE WOUNDED.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

A letter was received in North Adams yesterday from Harry Brown, of Co. M, 2d Mass., before Santiago. He wrote on the envelope in place of a stamp, "Kind Uncle Sam, please pass this through. I'm a soldier, broke, with money due." The letter was forwarded all right, and it made his people glad.

With the approval of Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, president of the National Rifle Association, it has been decided to postpone the meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association this year until next. This course is taken because of the absence from their homes of the large majority of National Guardsmen, who ordinarily participate in the competitions.

Capt. George A. Ruhlen, Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kan., has this to say about one I. P. Frink's reflectors, which was placed in the post chapel for lighting it a short time ago: "The reflectors and other fixtures came to hand, and I am very agreeably surprised with the fine workmanship and superior finish of all the appliances. They are highly satisfactory in every way."

A letter from Cavite states that Gen. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, has organized the Philippine Cabinet as follows: President of the Council, Gen. Aguinaldo; Secretary of War, Baldimiro Aguinaldo, nephew of Gen. Aguinaldo; Secretary of the Interior, Leandre Ibarra; Secretary of State, Mariano Trias.

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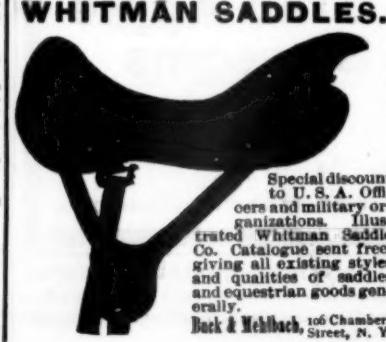
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THE GENTLEMAN HE WAS LOOKING FOR.

Lieut. G. L. Byram, 1st U. S. Cav., one of the wounded from Cuba is quoted as saying: "You should have seen the soldiers of the 6th and 13th Inf. and the 10th Cav. pick the Spanish sharpshooters out of the trees after the capture of the San Juan hill. They hunted for them as we used to hunt coons in the South. Few of those chivalrous Spaniards who shot on the Red Cross flag from trees lived to brag about it. And that reminds me of a story of one of the members of the 10th Cav. Every man in that regiment, with the exception of the commissioned officers, is a negro. Well, this private was hunting for sharpshooters who were hidden in the trees. He soon discovered a man perched on a low branch. He was white and was clad in a United States cavalry uniform. 'Who is you?' inquired the negro trooper. 'American,' answered the man in the tree. The trooper was suspicious. 'What regiment does you belong to?' he asked. 'The 10th,' came the answer. 'Well, ef yo' b'longs

to the 10th, and yo' is a white man,' said the trooper slowly, 'youse jest de gemman Ise lookin' fur, and the next minute, according to the negro, 'he was the deadliest spainel dat ever breathed.'

M. LOCKROY ON THE NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

M. Lockroy says: "Superior speed in warships is a prime necessity. You can comprehend, moreover, the difficulties pertaining to the hostile fleets, to the Spanish fleet quite as much as to the American fleet, in providing themselves with coal. If some one has said in a general way that money was the sinews of war one may affirm that coal is the sinews of naval warfare. It is, therefore, indispensable that every power possess on the route to its colonies numerous coaling depots, strongly protected. It does not appear that France has yet sufficiently occupied herself with this important question. We are a trifle ill-prepared as regards coaling stations,

and our ships, in case of war, would risk much, if they had to follow a long course in order to defend our threatened colonies, by finding themselves immovable at the end of a few days' voyage. Let us, therefore, create coaling stations and construct torpedoes."

Great Britain is to build four battleships, four cruisers and twelve torpedo boat destroyers within the next three and a half years, at a total cost of £8,000,000. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons, on July 22, stated the Government adhered firmly to the idea of maintaining a navy equal to any two of Great Britain's strongest naval rivals. Russia's naval programme, he said, had made England's policy of augmentation necessary.

Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, 7th U. S. Art., recruiting for his regiment at Lowell, Mass., went last week to Lawrence, Mass., and opened a branch recruiting station.

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The following correspondence is self-explanatory.

First Indorsement.

War Department.
Quartermaster-General's Office,
June 12, 1898.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General to Capt. J. McE. Hyde, Quartermaster, Boston, Mass., the information that it is believed the Kharke Cloth, per sample submitted, is of the proper shade of color.

(Signed) WM. S. PATTEN.
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Second Indorsement.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Boston, Mass., June 14, '98.
Respectfully referred to Mr. S. Shuman
of A. Shuman & Co., Washington street,
Boston, Mass.

(Signed) J. MC E. HYDE.

Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.
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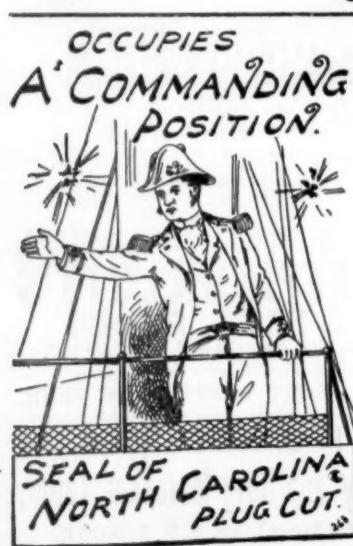
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